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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
29th Aug	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7958		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9508
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Aden with	Connecting at Tons.
29th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	8621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7958		
T. 15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ALAZIR	4,147	Allani	3rd Sept. 1908
UMBRIA	5,886	Royer	1st Oct. "
ONNET	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
ANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
RA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
MAND BRIIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels:	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept. 1908
RA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "
AND BRIIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. "

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ALDUINO	4,580	Mazzinini	15th Sept 1908.
UPATINO	4,540	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1908.
ALDUINO	4,380	D. Magnazini	15th Nov. 1908

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Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Tickets available	" 900	" 575	

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
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RI	6,000	D. Pedroso	17th Oct. 1908.
RIA	6,000	G. Belotto	17th Nov. 1908.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 27th Aug.	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 28th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,512 tons, on MONDAY 24th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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24th August, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers:	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,826	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesetch	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Forsetti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Daboevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesetch	1st Dec. 1908

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	6990	A. de Potris	24th Sept. 1908.

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Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	774	332	598	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	538
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	617	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester	...	July 30	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 28
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 12	....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	...	Oct. 26	....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	....	Jan. 13

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B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 7—12 passengers.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore.	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
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Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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1908.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

MONDAY, 31ST AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 24th August, 1908; 2ND ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 18TH, AUGUST, 1908.

POONA RACES.

[illegible], 12TH, 16TH, 19TH, 23RD AND 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.
POONA, 18TH AUGUST, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the claim for interest on any portion of the [illegible] Government which may, from time to time, be lent at Delhi [illegible].

In accordance with the provisions contained in Section 20, clause [illegible] Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay Port Trust [illegible] hereby declaring that these Debentures [illegible] be invested in [illegible] bay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.
BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 251 of 1900.

(1) RAGHOWJI VIJPAL, Administrator of the Estate of SANGJIBHAI RAISI and Moonim of the firm of RAISI AMERCHAND and (2) OULLIANJI SHUNJIBHAI, the sole proprietor of the said firm and property of Raisi Amerchand.....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARRONDAS PURMANAND.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of April, 1907, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of September, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenements or dwelling-house standing theron, situate in and fronting the East side of the Borah Bazar Street formerly in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and now in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and 6/9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 78, and at present under No. 79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the House No. 78 of Burjorji Rastomji Battliwala, and on or towards the South by the house No. 80 of Muncherji Dinshawji Coachman which premises were formerly in the occupation of Jeewaji Bhimji Cooper and others, the tenants of Rajishewari Gopalrao Myral and are now in the occupation of the said Oullianji Sangjibhai the second plaintiff and his tenants and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the West side of Bazar Gate Street in the Fort, formerly in Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and at present in the Registration District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 6/9 square yards be the same, little, more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 569, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 43, and now under No. 50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the North by the house No. 49, formerly the property of the late Purshottumdas Pranjiwandas and now of Sha Lakhmidas Wallji, and on or towards the South by the house No. 51, formerly the property of Byramji and now of Dossor Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Javerchand Atmaram and other tenants of Gangadhar Yeshwantrao and are now in the occupation of the said Oullianji Sangjibhai, the second Plaintiff and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Taratapkivala," weighing 8 tolas and 9½ wals.

Lot No. 3.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Patli Googrivali," weighing 8½ tolas and 7½ wals.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I, R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE LATEST BOOKS.

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CATARACT EXTRACTION. By Major H. Herbert, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.	10	15
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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, at 7 p.m. to-day.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
A. R. QUARME,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAINABAI, widow of SULTAN KAMOO, and REHMABAI, widow of SADEKHAN BAJUKHAN, have agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property, by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and building Road, without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 107,377,541 and Consolidated New No. 2/3/541,1378, New Survey No. 1442864 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Messrs. Pestonji and Ardeshir Rustomji Mehta, on or towards the West by the property of Maokoond Arjoon Dhuroo, on or towards the North by the property of Kassumbhai Mahomed Mitha, and on or towards the South by a public passage, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2058 (2) and Street No. 1041A.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1908.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Aug., 1908, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE, PAREL, 25TH JULY, 1908.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

"THE GIRLS OF GOTHANBERG."

From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, August 25th. THE STIRRING and AMUSING MUSICAL COMEDY. "A. Greek Slave."

WEDNESDAY, August 26th. The Great Prince of Wales' Theatre London Success. "MISS HOOK of HOLLAND." Which ran for over 350 nights.

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SATURDAY, August 29th. "THE THREE KISSES." The Great Apollo Theatre London Success.

POPULAR PRICES.—Stalls and Dress Circles (Reserved) Rs. 5. Circle Back Rows (Unreserved) Rs. 3. Pit Stalls (Unreserved) Rs. 2.

Gallery, Re. 1.

Boxes, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30; Single Seats in Boxes, Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6.

Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

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Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

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Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
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The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising large Drawing and Dining Room, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

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EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, Either Male or Female, Must be competent. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required, to Box No. 1359, care of this Paper.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—An experienced HEAD CLERK, for the Establishment Section of the Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, on Rs. 150 a month. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the SECRETARY to the Agent up to Tuesday, the 1st September, 1908.

WANTED.—Paying Guests—two large rooms to let with large Bathroom attached—Gol Pal Apollo Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply early to Box No. 1514, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel

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COTTON MILLS; FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO WEALTHY PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Diamond Ring.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, the Bank concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th August, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.,) at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas Vurjdas:—

1 precious diamond ring, of the first water, weighing about 15 carats or 16 rattees.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lot to be cleared within two days from the day of sale.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, bedsteads, sideboard, writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, cupboards, large size iron safe, sofas.

100 cases, each 50 bottles "Corvin" Mineral water.

By order of Messrs. Schuster Bros., Germany.

A traveller's box with samples, consisting of Violins, Mandolins and other musical instruments.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of James Connor and another insolvent.

1 box containing billiard new cloth.

AT 3-15 P.M.

By order of Lukhma Kastoor and Co., on account and at the risk of Mr. Moosabhai Hasumbhai.

Gold watch guards with locket, buttons, pins, coins, watch earings, diamond pin, button ring, etc.

At 3 p. m.

1 Brand new gent's bicycle "Luxmi."
Several secondhand gent's bicycles.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Double seated brougham.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th August, 1908.

On Friday, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, and opposite the Bird Cage Bungalow, the very valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Breslaur and others, also open carved blackwood teapoys and writing tables, Chubb's and Milner's fireproof safes, combination dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, lined Genoa silk tapestry, Satsuma and Doulton vases, Wedgewood and porcelain English vases and dinner set, old China ware, typewriter, elegant sideboard and cabinets, handsome pictures and oil paintings, electric punkhas, Singapore cane chairs, book cases, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, Walker, Hull, etc., fish cases, single and double almiras, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand stands, chest-of-drawers, large musical box with Mandoline-tunes, hanging bird mark new cottage piano by A. Wiesner & Co., Berlin, in good order, a year winding fancy clock in glass dome, perambulator in box, iron and brass bedsteads, Ditmar table and hanging lamps, handsome table ornaments, Parisian figures, books, Elswreck and Rambler Bicycles, cooking utensils, water boiler, copper water tank, Poona roses in tubs, etc., the property of A. C. Bowden, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY the 30th Inst. at 2 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sett Lodge", Nowroji Hill, Chinch Bunder Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom and office room furniture by Wiwbridge, Robert, Davjee Canjee and others, such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, partition, painted screen, marble-topped centre side dressing and washhand tables, sweet-toned miniature semi-grand piano by Schidmayer of Stuttgart, full size slate billiard table by J. Bennett, of London, with 35 balls, cues, marking board, 4 light billiard lamps, gilt figures, large musical box with harmonium with 5 spare rollers, playing 48 tunes by Curvoiser, large size telescopes by Gilbert and Jones of London, and stands, Venetian glass mirrors, English writing table, convertible into centre table, Persian and other carpets, Wheeler and Wilson's No. 9 hand-sewing machine with automatic cabinet, photograph table, China game dish, brass and wooden latest designed single and double steads, single and double mirror door almiras, chest-of-drawers, telescopic dining table, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, chairs, open carved blaek-wood sofas, centre tables, chairs, pier tables, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, garden plants in tubs and pots, garden fountain, etc., the property of Jalbhai Ardesher Sett, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Acting Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mafata, one gold coin, also the effects of late Imandin Azembeg,—copper and iron utensils.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE AND NAVAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, and the following days, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of brass, copper and lead (old) cordage, canvas, blocks, chains, cable and rigging boats, drums, empty casks, packing cases, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within eight days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and lots resold for the benefit of State.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 Large cupboard shape iron safe, by Chubb, in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINA AND SATSUMA WARE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A choice collection of old China and Satsuma Ware, consisting of large and small jars, vases, garden seats, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon:	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no inter

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Abbotsford, 2,351 tons, Captain W. Scroggie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Asiatic S, N. Co's. steamer Nadir 2,041 tons, Captain J. M. Wright, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The B I. S. N. Co's. steamer Mazagon. 3,279 tons, Captain R. W. Lowe, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, etc., with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt R B Hob, Mr H R Farewell, Mr A Heather, Mr and Miss Sibbold and 65 deck.

The steamer Warturm, 3,137, tons Captain P Schmedt, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Ras Issa, 2,442 tons, Captain R Parrett, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's, steamer Austria, 4,870 tons, Captain G Raicich, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo, and Consul and Mrs Konrad Von Wieser.

The German East Africa Line, steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain M Jacobson, sailed on Saturday Zanzibar etc., with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 953 tons Captain W. H Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur 2,120 tons Captain Burmister arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 21st August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 22.

Africa.. .....1301.....Morrison.....M M & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
urm Archangan . 2274.....
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintoss & Co
Calcutta .....2244 Young .....Bombay Co
Caledonia.....5529 Tocque.....P & O Co
Firooz.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garacube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Heathdene.....2277 Tippett N F...G Mackintesh & Co
Hild.....1145..... Salvesen ...F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant ..4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank..... 2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....469 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 816 Butler .....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Narani.....2870 Clingaw.....T M & Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2786 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirre.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathblane....2829Smith .....R A Willes
Sutherland.....2277.. Parlett.....W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck.....2446 Thompson ...W & A Graham & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacIver	2418	Redford	N F		F Muir & co
C & E Yetorofu Maru	4165	Sato	Kobe	29-8	N Y Kaisha
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	M'borough	5-9	M & Co
F Wigtow Hall	2193	Meria	L'pool	5-9	K Nixon & Co
G Naseri	911	DeMiere	Busreh	30-8	B & P S N Co
L Courland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi	2824	Hill	Jeddah	14-9	B & P S N Co
N Merton Hall	2727	Prowse	Newport	5-9	K N & Co
O Monsoori	1735	Hanna	R S Ports	27-8	B & P S N Co

Offside.

N Ahmadi	1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports	4-9	B & P S N Co
M W D D					
Haidari	1563	DeLorine	Mauritius.	26-8	B I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Manchester	3562	Findlay	A'wp	25-8 K N & Co
2	Olympi	3269	Osborne	L'pool	5 9 W & A G & Co
3	Oriental	3085	Snow	Shanghai	1-9 P & O Co
7	Persia	3779	Bartol	Triest	1-9 A L S N Co
12	Oceana	3507	Hayword	Shanghai	27-10 P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Mazagon s	Lowe	Calcutta, Aug. 2
22	Linga s...an	Rothwell	Karachi
23	Marmora s	Goston.....	Shanghai Aug 5
	Gouverneur s	Burmister ...	Durban, Aug 5

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Arcadia s	Valentine	Aden
	Reichstag s.....	Jacobs n	Zanzibar, &c
23	Ras Issa s.....	Parrett	Antwerp, &c
	Nadir s.....	Wright	Calcutta, &c
	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta
	Warturm s	Schmidt	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday.

Steamer Waroonga, Bamber for Persian Gulf &c
" Austria, Raicich for Kobe &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Mormora, for London.
" Strathblane, for Philadelphia.
" Narani, for Calcutta &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Dunera, left Aden on the 20th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macleod, left Suez on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Ferguson, arrived at Suez from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the evening of the 20th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Mombassa, left Aden on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Leslie, arrived at London on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. Steamer Arabia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Dilwara, arrived at Plymouth on morning of the 22nd instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Overdale	Calcutta
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
12	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Nairn	Calcutta
17	Tara	Negapatam
18	Palamcotta	Rangoon
19	Gracchus	Melbourne
20	Lawada	Calcutta
20	Gorjis'an	London

DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—5,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co ; 6,640 cwts myrabollams, W Becker.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—36 cwts condiments, H Muncherji and Sons ; 17,012 cwts castorseed, and 1,740 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts bone meals, Croft Mody and Co : 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—60 bales cotton-fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—20 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Merton Hall s—800 cwts horns, E Mahomed ; 100 cwts mustardseed, J Fashiri ; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—30 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—3,015 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 234 cwts myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co ; 1,012 cwts myrobollams, E Oomrsey ; 446 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Cursetji and Co ; 400 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.
Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales twist. David Sassoon and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	...
Teheran ...	23	10	8 p. m.	1	19
Suez	23	12	55 p. m.	Nil	18

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Sonakim interrupted (23-7 08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bassora (18-8-08).

Of course you know this old, safe, and sure beacon. For over sixty years its light has been guiding the sick and suffering back to the harbor of health and strength. Isn't that a record to be proud of? For more than sixty years

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

has been the source of good health to many thousands of people in all parts of the world. Their testimonials come in by every post. They all assert the great fact—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." Weak, weary women, men who had been tired out and discouraged,—all write gratefully of the good it has done them.

There is a lesson for you in this. Why not heed it? Begin at once to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

As now made, it contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORBETT—August 14, at Gorakhpur, the wife of J. Q Corbett, U. P. Police, of a son.

DONNELLAND—August 20, at "Halwyn" Perambur Barracks Road, Vepery, the wife of Mr. G. O. L. Donnelland, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

KIRBY—August 17, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieutenant J. T. Kirby, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

MATHEWSON—August 13, at 39, Aberdare Gardens, London, the wife of R. G. Mathewson, Burmacherra Tea Estate, Sylhet, of a son, still-born.

STEWART—August 16, at Ambala, the wife of Lieut. Hugh Stewart, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—OXLEY—August 15, at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, by the Very Reverend Archdeacon Clarke, Henry James Davies, of Lucknow, to Maude M. Oxley.

ASTBURY—VON—SCHONBERG—August 18, at the Parish Church, Murree, by the Rev. W. B Handford Arthur Ralph Astbury, P.W.D., son of the late Arthur Kingsby Astbury, to Frieda Hildegard Von Schonberg, daughter of the late Otto Christian Von Schonberg and grand-daughter of the late William Cary Dobbs, Judge of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BARNARD—August 10, at Cheltenham, William Goodall, youngest son of R.C.H. Barnard, District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, aged 5 years.

MATHEWSON—August 18, Harriet, relict of the late James Mathewson formerly of Calcutta and London, aged 70.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

CHIRETTONES.

EVERYBODY'S TONIC.

(BETTER THAN QUININE.)

Purely Vegetable.

The Wonderful Tonic and bracing effect of Chiretones, are felt after the first few doses.

If you cannot Eat,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Fever,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Liver,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Indigestion,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Neuralgia,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you Want a Tonic,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100, delivery anywhere in India. The cheapest and most effective Tonic yet discovered.

Kemp & Co Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

When passing our Fort Establishment, notice the exhibit in one of our windows.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-39m., 10-16a. Low water, 3-30m., 2-36a.

Bombay Gymkhana half yearly general meeting 7 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 27th. New Moon, 4h. 28'9m. a.m. ; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, August 25.—Oriental Mining Company, 14 Bank Street, 4-30 p. m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 0m. ; High water, 11-11m., 10-51a. Low water, 4-18m.; 5-4a.

Wednesday, August 26.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 59m.; High water, 11-39m., 11-24a.; Low water, 4-42m., 5-31a.

Thursday, August 27.—Opening of tenders for Bombay Port Trust new Loan of 75 lakhs. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p. m. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p. m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m. ; High water, 0-4m., 11-56a; Low water, 5 15m.; 6-57a.

Friday, August 28.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 57m.; High water, 0-28a.; Low water, 5-47m., 6-23a.

Saturday, August 29.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m, Khandesh Press Company, 31 Church Gate Street, 3-39 p. m. Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana "A." Team vs. Baronet, home, "B." team vs. G. I. P. R., "B." Team, away.

THEFT AT APOLLO BUNDER.—Mr. A. Dixen, of Apollo Bunder, Bombay, has reported to the police, the theft of jewellery of the value of Rs. 180 from his house.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—Mr. Harold Holmes King, late of the John Connon High School, Bombay, has passed the M. B. B. Sc. Examination of the London University and has succeeded in winning a Scholarship. Also from the same School Miss Gertrude King only recently passed her B. Sc. Examination at the London University.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—Mr. A. J. Turner, B. Sc (London), who was selected some time ago for the post of Head of the Chemistry Department, arrived on Friday morning, and has taken charge of his duties. Mr. W. T. Pomfret of Darwen, Lancashire, has been appointed Head of the Textile Department and is expected to arrive in Bombay shortly.

A HINDU'S SUICIDE.—On Friday Bhoja Haridas (25), a Hindu, was found drowned in a quarry off Tardeo, Bombay. It was stated at the inquest held on the body of the deceased that his wife had accidentally fallen and drowned in the same quarry a week ago. The deceased took this to heart and deliberately threw himself into the quarry on Thursday. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of July last 2 horses were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; while 12 horses and 95 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 305 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 22 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 25 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.—Of the cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents at Bandra during the month of July last, nine offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and two offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrate.

WADIA'S EYE HOSPITAL.—We are in receipt of the annual report of the Wadia's Eye Hospital and are glad to note its successful working by Dr. K. K. Karanjia, its honorary surgeon, whose report shows that the hospital has supplied a long-felt want in the Parsi community, and is being fully taken advantage of. When the hospital was first started on 6th March 1907, its monthly attendance was 200, and it steadily increased to 2,200 per month at the end of the year under review. The total attendance throughout the whole year was 13,318 ; which goes to show the popularity of Dr. Karanjia. The total number of operations, including both major and minor, during the whole year came to 623 ; and 98 per cent. of them were successful. The total number of in-patients treated was 93 ; their being accommodation of four beds only. The beds are always occupied and there is a great demand for more beds. The hospital is used even by people in the mofussil. Dr. Karanjia has also examined the eyes of about 2,100 school-going children, with the permission of the proprietors and headmasters, of some of our local schools, in which he finds 40 per cent. of boys, and 46 per cent. of girls have defective sight. Dr. Karanjia has extended his generosity still further, and has started a fund to supply poor Parsis with free glasses. The trustees having been convinced within the short space of one year of the usefulness of the institution, have arranged to continue the same with the Parsi General Hospital now being erected in Bombay, and for this purpose they have given a donation of Rs. 50,000.

GHARRY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am voicing the sentiments of the many people here, who are acquainted with Bombay, when I state, that the Police Commissioner's suggestion to raise the gharry fares in the city is rediculous and absurd. The report that the cost of material has risen is unsubstantiated, compared with this and other large Indian cities, the gharry fares in Bombay are abnormally high. It is hoped that your valuable paper with its contemporaries and the public, will further strongly protest against this unwarrantable measure being passed. It is generally expressed that the Bombay police are far too partial to the gharry driving community and many remember the amazing insolence displayed by the same community before the advent of the electric tramways.—Yours, etc

G. P.C.

Calcutta, August 21.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th August.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 3rd August, fixing 27th August for the receipt of tenders for the proposed loan of Rs. 75 lakhs subject to the approval of Government.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 4th August, communicating the letter from the Government of India, [illegible] dated the 28th April, sanctioning the Trustees' proposal to raise in the current year, after the Government loan of this year has been raised, a loan of 75 lakhs of Rupees, forming part of the loan of 252 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India in 1904, for the construction of the new Dock Works.

Read telegram from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated Poona, 5th August, sanctioning the Trustees' proposal to notify 75 lakhs loan at once and fix August 27th for receipt of tenders.

Resolution.—Recorded.

Read letter from the Accountant-General, dated 5th August, forwarding for submission to Government and publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette" the General Balance Sheet and Statements of Accounts of the Trust for the year ended 31st March, duly certified as correct.

Submitted note by the Acting Secretary giving the following result of the year's working :—

	Rs.
Gross Receipts	78,83,451
Expenditure	66,52,282
Gross Surplus	12,31,169
Less Rebate	7,51,011
Net Surplus	4,80,158

The cash account of the Reserve Fund at present is Rs. 50, 26,297 and will with the addition of the net surplus be Rs. 55,06,455.

Resolution.—The audited accounts should be submitted to Government and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" as required by Section 58 of the Port Trust Act.

2. The net surplus of Receipts over Expenditure viz., Rs. 4,80,157-9-7 should be transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 7th August 1908.	Total from 1st April to 7th August 1908.	For week ending 7th August 1907.	Total from 1st April to 7th August 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	15	394	18	409
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	384	18	422
Vessels transported	13	290	13	352
Vessels attended to	...	86	1	48
Vessels warped	...	9	1	18

AT the Sealdah Railway Institute, Calcutta, on the 20th instant, the local staff of the Eastern Bengal State Railway bade farewell to Mr. A. J. Stanton, Loco Foreman, who is retiring after 28 years' service, and presented him with an illuminated address, a gold watch and an electroplated dinner service.

MR. NEWLANDS, the Expert in telegraph traffic, is now visiting various stations in India, to see how the new signalling arrangements are working, especially in Calcutta and Bombay. He returns to head-quarters at Simla in September.

THE Government of India Department of Commerce and Industry, has issued the following Press Communique :—Russian surtax on Indian and Ceylon teas has been repealed. The existing countervailing duties on Russian sugar, imported into India, will be withdrawn from the 1st September, 1908.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

Late Fire in Sittaram Buildings

IN the Bombay High Court on Saturday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, the suit of Feroze Jamshedji Mulla-Feroze, late Chief Inspector of Water-Works in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, was called on. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, Municipal Solicitors, appeared for the Corporation.

Plaintiff's case was, that he had been for many years in the employ of the Corporation ; but was dismissed from his post of Chief Inspector on the 12th July 1907, by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, then Acting Municipal Commissioner, under an order promulgated on the strength of an alleged exhaustive enquiry, the salient feature of which was stated to be, why water was not available at the time of the Sitaram Building Fire on the evening of Friday, 7th June 1907 for full fifty-five minutes, after the first alarm reached the Fire-Brigade, and so forth. On 27th June 1907, he was suspended from his duties of Chief Inspector, to which he had been permanently appointed on 1st June 1907. He claimed from the Corporation Rs. 3,360, being twelve months' salary as Chief Inspector in the Municipal Water-Works Department, at the rate of Rs. 280 per month ; also, such sum, as might be found due on taking accounts, for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund ; and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service, and the consequent loss of reputation.

Plaintiff denied the truth of the allegations made against him.

The written statement of the defendant Corporation stated, among other things, that the plaintiff's dismissal from Municipal service was justified under the circumstances specified in the order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, which was dated 12th July 1907.

When the case was called on, Mr. Jardine, applied for a postponement till 10th September, on the ground that certified copy of the "de bene esse" examination of Mr. Sherring, the Deputy Executive Engineer of Water-Works, was not obtainable by the plaintiff earlier than the 8th instant, and "brief" copy of it, and of the further document disclosed by the defence, could not be got ready for counsel in time, the suit having suddenly appeared on the Cause List of the Court, on that morning.

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to the proposed postponement, on the ground that their own "brief" for counsel was ready, despite the fact that they themselves got the copy of the examination about the same time. He was prepared to go on with the case. Provided a date for the hearing was fixed after the October vacation, he was ready to consent to the application, for the convenience of the other side.

Mr. Jardine refused to accede to such a long postponement, [illegible]

Later Mr. Robertson appeared for the plaintiff, and explained that he was in the midst of a heard suit, while his learned colleague Mr. Jardine was in the midst of another.

Ultimately, his Lordship fixed the hearing for the middle of November.

RECOVERY OF "MATADARI" PENSION.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, last week, have disposed of the first appeal of a plaintiff and appellant, Upadhia Brahmin Umiashankar Morarji, in the matter of a claim he had made against the Secretary of State for India in Council, and Patel Kalian Jetha, for the recovery of "Matadari" pension, awardable to a person and his descendants who had founded and got peopled a new village. Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the appellant-plaintiff ; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the respondent-defendants.

This was an appeal against a decree of Mr. A. C. Wild, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who had held that the plaintiff's suit was bad for want of the certificate of the Collector, required under the Pensions Act 23 of 1871, Secs. 4 and 6 ; Article 131 of the Limitation Act also barred the claim because the period began to run from the date of Government Resolutions of 1892 ; in other words, it was beyond twelve years.

Plaintiff's allegation was, that his ancestors were entitled to the "Matadari" allowance of the village of Saroda, in the Dholka Taluka : this allowance had been put in the name of Patel Jetha Moti, father of the second defendant. That defendant having gone to reside in another village ; the "Mata" pension was entered in the Collector's books in the name of the plaintiff Umiashankar, family priest. In 1892, enquiry was made by the District Deputy Collector ; ultimately the Government refused by their Resolutions to transfer the "Mata" in the name of Umiashanker. Plaintiff then got a certificate from the Collector ; he filed a suit against the second defendant, Patel Kalian Jetha, and got a declaration from the Subordinate Judge's Court at Dholka, as to his rights against that defendant. Plaintiff then applied to the Collector, that his right having been declared by a decree of a Civil Court, his name should be entered into the Record of Annual Allowances, and the allowance paid to him. This was not granted : appeals to the Commissioner, and then to the Government failed. After giving due notice, plaintiff filed the suit against the Secretary of State in the Ahmedabad District Court.

Their Lordships held the suit time-barred.

Decree of the Lower Court confirmed with costs.

SUIT FOR A MOTOR.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has disposed of a suit in which Mr. P. B. Thanawalla, a dealer in motor cars in Bombay, sought to recover from Nawab Barakjang of Hyderabad the sum of Rs. 6,860-4-9, being the price of a Veeno Motor Car, accessories, and other goods supplied by him to the Nawab. Mr. Rustom Wadia, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody, and Ranchordas, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant Nawab alleged in his written statement that an old car had been supplied to him by the plaintiff although he had contracted to purchase a brand new car, but at the hearing the defendant did not appear. After hearing evidence, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff with costs and interest on the judgment.

POINT OF "PHYSICAL POSSESSION."

IN the Bombay High Court, last week, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, disposed of the civil extraordinary application made by Bai Nathubai, daughter of Jethalal Vrajlal, plaintiff applicant, against Inamdar Ramchandra Pandurang, a minor by his guardian, the Collector of Khaira, defendant-opponent. The suit was for the recovery of possession of certain fields in Nadiad, under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act 1 of 1877. Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the applicant ; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the opponent.

Mr. Keshavlal V. Desai, Subordinate Judge of Nadiad, had dismissed the suit, without costs on the ground that the defendant had succeeded on a technical point of law. Plaintiff alleged that her father, Jethalal, had leased the fields in question to one Moti, in July 1905. At the expiration of Moti's tenancy, the defendant took away possession of the fields wrongly, otherwise than in due course of law. Plaintiff filed a suit against the man Moti in the Nadiad Mamlatdar's Court ; but Moti having pleaded relinquishment of possession, the Mamlatdar dismissed the suit on the ground that it was not maintainable as against the man Moti. Plaintiff then filed a suit in the Civil Court under the Specific Relief Act, Sec. 9, for summary relief.

The Court of the First Instance, namely, the Subordinate Judge, held that the defendant did take possession within six months of the suit otherwise than in due course of law ; but, he also held that the plaintiff could not maintain the suit under that Section ; because, on the expiration of the tenancy, he was not in "physical possession," but only in "constructive possession," through his tenants ; therefore, according to the decision pronounced in 6 Cal. Weekly Notes, in Samal Dhone's case, the plaintiff could not be said to have been the person actually dispossessed. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit for these reasons.

In the revisional jurisdiction before their Lordships, the Hon. the Judges of the Appeal Court, it was contended for the applicant, by her pleader, Mr. Desai, that according to 28 Mad. 239, Justices Boddam and Shankar Nair's judgment, a landlord could sue under such circumstances, and revision, under Sec. 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, was the proper remedy ; as a matter of fact, the Madras High Court had interfered in the case in question under that Section.

The Government Pleader urged, relying upon the authority of the Full Bench case reported in 20 Bombay, Goma vs. Narsingrao, that a landlord could not sue, under the Mamlatdar Courts Act, for summary relief, in the event of his tenant having been dispossessed ; if at all it was an error of the law, and not of jurisdiction, within the meaning of the Sec. 622, for revision ; the plaintiff's proper remedy lay, if she should be advised, in filing a regular suit in a Civil Court. The learned Government Pleader quoted other authorities in support of his contention.

The learned Chief Justice said that the question in the case appeared to be, whether a landlord, who was in such possession, could sue with his consent under Sec. 9 of the Act on account of dispossession of immovable property, otherwise than in due course of law. There was an argument on the question of law, which raised no question of jurisdiction.

Declined to interfere. Discharged the rule with costs.

EXPOSING CONDEMNED MEAT.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, have disposed of an application for revision made by Jaffer Haji Ismail, who had been fined by the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, Rs. 20, for the fault of his man, in exposing condemned meat in a bullock-cart, contrary to the Cantonment Code, Section 66, (1 A 6) of 1899. Mr. Shewram V. Bhandarkar, Pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The applicant's contention, among other arguments, was that he did not "cause" the exposure of the meat ; in fact, it was done by his servant, without his knowledge. Therefore, he was not liable for the negligence or default of his servant.

Pronouncing the judgment of the Appeal Court, the Chief Justice said, that the accused had been fined Rs. 20 for carrying meat in a bullock-cart, exposed to public view, contrary to the provision of Section 66. The accused was ; a meat contractor ; although, the Cantonment Magistrate had found him responsible for the act of his servant, in carrying in a cart meat, previously condemned by the Cantonment authorities, exposed to the public view, the Magistrate did not find, that the meat was so carried with the knowledge of the accused. The question of the accused's liability must turn upon the interpretation to be placed on Sec. 66 (1 A 6) of the Code of 1899, which provided that whoever, in any street or public place within the Cantonment, carried meat exposed to public view shall be punished, and so forth. The Judges of the Appeal Court were of opinion, that the examination of other Subsections of Sections 66, indicated clearly that the offences, aimed against in this Section, were personal offences ; and not offences, which could be committed by delegation. Therefore, their Lordships thought the Cantonment Magistrate was not right in holding the accused responsible under that Clause for the Act of his servant which had not been proved to have been committed either with the knowledge or the authority of the accused.

The conviction and sentence were set aside.

Fine to be refunded.

CROSS CLAIMS TO LAND AT SEWRI.

IN the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of a suit brought by Luxman Mogaji Patel and another against Ramchandra Maryuji and others, in which the plaintiffs asked for a declaration that the whole of a parcel of land at Sewri, admeasuring 995 square yards, is the absolute property of the plaintiffs ; that the defendants have no right or interest in the same ; for possession to be forthwith delivered to the plaintiffs, and the removal, if necessary, of the house, situated on the land, from its present site ; for Rs. 200 compensation for withholding possession of the land and for appropriating the produce of the land by the defendants, etc. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Baptista instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta, and Somji, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. G. N. Nadkarni and Mr. Ghamat, instructed by Messrs. Sometham, Byrne, and Co., appeared for the defendants. After reviewing the evidence, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for possession with costs.

POLICE COURT.

OF UNSOUND MIND.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector O'Brien charged Shevji Nathai, a Mahomedan, with causing hurt to one Pir Mahomed Bapu, also a Mahomedan. The case for the prosecution was that the parties lived in the same house at Null Bazar. On Friday the complainant ran up to his room on hearing some shouts coming from it and saw the accused striking a Borah. He seized the accused and the Borah ran away. The accused turned upon the complainant and stabbed him in the back with a pen-knife. He then ran into his room and closed the door. The door was afterwards forced open and the accused arrested. Some evidence having been recorded Inspector Hassan told the Magistrate that the accused was stated to be in an unsound state of mind. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination as to the state of his mind.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Work of the Relief Committee.

The following results of inoculations performed in Poona City during the last Plague Epidemic, summarised from the Report of the Poona Plague Relief Committee (1907-08), are published.

During the plague epidemic of 1907-08 in Poona City, which extended from August 1907 to February 1908, there were 1,250 deaths from plague. The plague mortality, which was very

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The handsome volume which contains the last Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India is in a sense a memorial of Lord Curzon, since its most important contents are concerned with that conservation of ancient monuments,—especially Moslem monuments,—to which he gave so powerful an impulse. The present Report deals largely with work in the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ajmere, the second most important field of conservation work being Madras. But the former subject is infinitely the more interesting of the two to lay readers, and the description is enriched by some photographic plates of great beauty. Perhaps it was the preparation of these illustrations which delayed publication, but at all events a report for 1904-5 appearing in this year of grace must be considered belated.

The word "conservation" may suggest to some minds the hideous vandalism committed in the name of restoration in many old churches and buildings at Home, but the Archæological Survey has nothing to fear from this reproach. On the contrary, much of their work is the rescue of old monuments from modern vandals, both Indian and European. Two outstanding instances of this nature which are illustrated in this report, occurred in Lahore.

The monuments in question were, of course, the mosque of Dai Angah, which has been rescued from the unworthy status of a railway office and cleared of modern and inartistic accretions, and the Chhoti "Khwabgah" in the Fort, which has been cleared of the obstructions and additions introduced while it was used as a military church. In the latter case, the restoration was of a very thorough character, as practically the whole building had to be taken to pieces and reconstructed. Another building in the fort to which attention was given was the "Shish Mahal." It must not be supposed that Englishmen have been greater vandals in India than the natives. In the case of the mosque of Dai Angah for example, the first desecration was the work of Ranjit Singh, who turned it into a powder magazine.

The record of work done among Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces and the Punjab is a lengthy and imposing one. It includes improvement of the approach to the Taj by the restoration of a tank, the restoration of a balustrade on the 'Saheli Burj' No. 1., much work in Agra Fort, restoration of part of the ancient gardens and tanks and water-courses in Delhi Fort, and repairs to tombs at Tughlaqabad and Fathepur Sikri. The work in the Agra Fort claims special attention. In the courtyard of Diwan-i-Amm the laying out of the garden and rebuilding of the cloisters has now been completed, and in the course of this work a tank with a fountain was unearthed in front of the cloisters. In the Jahanjiri Mahal the restoration o the sandstone screens in the bastion was a striking improvement. The new screens were copied from the one original that remains, and to judge by the illustration are beautiful works of art, which add greatly to the beauty of the bastion.

Another portion of the report deals with one of the most interesting problems of Agra architecture, that of the alleged Italian influence in the building of the Taj. Mr. Marshall, in his general survey of the year's work, observes that every European traveller who has set foot in the Taj has heard probably that it was designed by an Italian architect, and if he has visited the [illegible] has found some tangible evidence [illegible] legend in the panelled mosa[illegible]ment the throne of [illegible] these panels shows the figures of O[illegible] a group of listening animals, and the others are no less plainly the creations of an Italian artist. The story must have originated with Father Manrique, who says that Father de Castro of Lahore recounted to him how a certain Venetian, Gerronimo Verroneo, had been commissioned by Shah Jehan to design a tomb for the Empress. The story goes on that Verroneo produced various models of very fine architecture and "having contented His Majesty in this, he dissatisfied him—according to his barbarous and arrogant pride—by the modesty of his estimates; further, that growing angry he (Shah Jehan) ordered him to spend three crores and to let him know when they where spent." Mr. Marshall then has no difficulty in showing (as has already been done elsewhere by Mr Havell) the baselessness of this story. In the first place, it is directly contradicted by the testimony of native writers. Then, Verroneo's grave still exists in the Agra Roman Catholic cemetery, and the date of his death given there does not agree with the date in Father Manrique's account. Lastly, the legend will not bear the scrutiny of any student of Saracenic architecture. On the contrary, the Taj, he says, is typical in every feature of the spirit of the Orient. In itself it reflects the whole previous history of Moghul architecture, and its long development. "It is inconceivable that a European like Verroneo, imbued, as he must have been, with the traditions of the Renaissance, could have so completely divested himself of those traditions and could have entered so intimately into the spirit of an alien style, as to create not only a masterpiece in that style but one that is true to it in every essential detail." The Taj is above all true to the spirit of Shah Jehan's age, when the keynotes of art were graceful simplicity and elegance, and when marble was everywhere taking the place of coarser materials.

As for the plaques at Delhi, before mentioned, they were without doubt made in Italy itself and brought to India all complete, and afford no proof of alien influence on the architecture of the building. No one will be inclined to regret that the credit for this supreme expression of Eastern ideals of beauty is not after all to be taken away from the native artists of the country, nameless though they be.

Excavation occupies a place scarcely less prominent than conservation in the work of the survey. The site at Kasia, the ancient Kusinara and the traditional scene of Buddha's Nirvana was systematically explored, but the final results of these researches are not yet available. Buddhist remains were also discovered at Saruath, and a new inscription of Asoka and a magnificent capital of the Persepolitan bell-shaped type with four lions above were unearthed. The ruins of Khajuraha, the capital of the Central Indian Chandella dynasty, which lasted from the 9th to the 13th century A. D., and the old Nurpur Fort in the Kangra district, were subjected to systematic excavation. In Baluchistan excavation revealed specimens of a hitherto unknown kind of pottery, which it is conjectured dates back to before the Christian era. Epigraphy is also touched upon and some interesting ancient inscriptions from Uttaramallur in Madras are published. These date from the Chola dynasty in the 10th century A.D., and throw an interesting light on the extent to which local self-Government existed in the villages under that dynasty.

THE PEOPLE OF BENGAL.

The "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—There have always been a number of Englishmen living in India whose interest has been awakened by the novelty and immensity of things Indian, since the days when Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society, and Warren Hastings so wanted to know all about polyandry that he sent an agent to Tibet. Of late no doubt, with the fascinations of Simla, the convenience of the Suez Canal, and the possibilities of spending three months at home, and the exactions of the memsahibs and gymkhanas and needle-and-thread competitions, such persons are getting less common, but they still exist, and the late Mr. Grierson was one, Mr. Nesfield was another, and Mr. Gait is another. Sir Herbert Risley, too, has long been known as an authority on Indian ethnology, and his knowledge has been recognised by the fact that he is a corresponding member of all the learned Anthropological Societies of the world and an Officer d'Academie in France. His new book, "The People of India," is an illustration of the fact that original research is not dead, and that there are still living Englishmen who, amid all the arduous labours and sensuous delights of their official position, find time to take an interest in the India—the India about which Europeans know so very, very little. There is scarcely a page in this book in which the average intelligent person will not find something of interest. The chapter on "Caste in Proverbs and Popular Sayings," will, we say without hesitation, interest the man in the street whether he cares a dump for ethnology or not, and even on the decks of a mail steamer it would while away that tedium which no novel can, even slightly, pacify and even bridge cannot assuage.

The book is one mass of information about India, and information which has been checked because the chapters on Caste and Marriage have been read with approval by Mr. Justice Saroda Churn Mitter; that on Caste and Religion by Mr. Justice Ashutosh Mukerjee, whose portrait by the way at the beginning of the book, sitting at the feet of Lord Morley and examplifying the legend "mens agitat molem" is one of the most fascinating illustrations in the book. Mr. N. N. Ghose of the "Indian Nation" has given his imprimatur to the chapter on Caste and Nationalities, though perhaps that was not quite the right direction to find the imprimatur. Still the fact that Sir Herbet Riseley has done his best to have any erroneous ideas of his checked, lest he mislead the unwary considerably adds to the authority of the book. If we dealt with the book in detail we should probably have to deal with each of the three chapters above mentioned one by one, in order to do justice to them, and all one can do to-day is to dip into the book almost at random. The question to take one subject out of hundreds, of the prevalence of female infanticide among the Rajputs, is absorbingly interesting. Sir Herbet tells of a Punjab friend who as a boy of eight, his father being away from home, had to preside as the head of the family at the killing of his newly born sister in the presence of his mother. The child was put into his hands, a midwife poured over the child's head to large jars of water chilled to freezing by being put on the roof on a December night, and the thing was done. Her face turned black and she died in the arms of her terrified brother. That happened 50 years ago, but probably—goodness alone knows the exact truth—these things have improved. It is seventy years since Colonel Sleeman met these Rajput chiefs and refused to shake hands with them, because of their evil reputation on these subjects, and it is one of the worst signs of our civilisation that now-a-days Lieutenant-Governors shake hands with people whose character is considerably worse than mere murderers, and who unfortunately do so knowingly. In those days the bad opinion of an honest Englishman, like Sleeman, was a thing which was to be avoided, while now-a-days respectable natives of India regard our whole system of rewards and honours with profound contempt. Luckily, however, in spite of the secretariat system we occasionally find men like Sleeman, Colonel Walter, the Agent of the Governor-General in Rajputana, took up the matter of marriage ceremonies and expenditure with the Rajputs twenty years ago. The Walterkrit Rajputra Hitakarini Sabha is the result, and the whole of the rules as to marriage expenses are now regulated by this Sabha and enforced by the best sentiment of the Rajputs. It may seem incredible to Lower Bengal that one Englishman has [illegible] social reform as to marriage expenses, but the fact remains that Colonel Walter did get the whole of Rajputana to see that the existing system of extravagance on marriages was ruinous, and that something must be done, India sometimes does listen to common sense, and the Walterkrit Sabha is an instance of it and of the influence one good man can do, though it is not a patch on the influence one bad man can do.

There is really not a page in the book which does not raise questions of absorbing interest or questions of Ethnology or Ethics, and Sir A. Risley has a dry humour which flavours any subject. Beyond the general run of sentimental posers who leave India, saying, "I love the country," or some such expression Sir H. Risley has taken an interest in India which is far more important, because other men can enter into the field of his labours and be brought to see that underlying the vast monotony of India, as they think, lies a vast field of the dramatic and the picturesque. India is now found to be not a mere land of regrets, but a land of legend and romance a land of spirituality and of poetry, and there is no romance like the history of India. The books that are now appearing in France about India show that Europe is finding this out and the letters of M. Maurice Maindron, from the South of India appearing from time to time in the Revue des deux Mondes" show how India is appealing to the mind of Europe on its more intellectual side. To the more intellectual side of all Europeans in India, Mr. Risley's book is sure to appeal, but his larger audience will be intellectual Europe, where he is already so well-known.

THE FRANCO EXHIBITION.

The "INDIAN AND EASTERN ENGINEER" for this month contains an excellent illustrated account of the Franco-British Exhibition, which includes a lucid explanation of the "Flip-flap" which consists of two long arms attached at one end to machinery for revolving them and having crate-like cages at their outer ends each capable of seating 40 people in three tiers. When these are full the outer ends of the arms rise slowly in the air to a height equal to that of the axis of the big wheel which has just been scrapped at Earl's Court. When half way and perpendicular the two arms cross, the eighty passengers cheer, some 150 feet from the surface, and then gently come down some 250 feet from where they started; that is unless a hitch occurs and they are kept suspended "in vacuo" as it were; this has happened once, but the unwilling denizens of the air are enabled to communicate with their disconsolate friends by means of telephones in each cage—a kind and thoughtful provision. It is also rumoured that the machinery stopped suddenly one day and that the cages continued the wheel until the inmates were at rather an uncomfortable angle and were brought up with a bit of a jerk. All these little incidents add of course to the excitement, and the modicum of danger gives that piquant flavour to the delights of the trip so much beloved by Britishers. Each arm is 150 feet long from the axis, which is 25ft. from the ground. There are counterbalance weights consisting of boxes filled with concrete at the ends of short arms 36ft. long. The cages travel at the rate of 200ft. per minute and the fearful joy of the trip lasts about 2 1-2 minutes. On Whitsun Monday the receipts amounted to £48 an hour.

At the exhibition the lagoons and canals are a mile in length, contain four million gallons of water and are fed by an illuminated waterfall delivering 2 1-2 million gallons a day and lighted up with lamps of 10,000 cadle power. There are 2,500 electric are lamps, 150,000 incandescent lights and 7,000 gas lamps. All the wooden and cloth materials in the 400 buildings have been rendered uninflammable. In these have been used in twelve months 75,000 tons of steel, 800 loads daily of Thames ballast, 18,000 tons of plaster; 60,000 square yards of concrete wall slabs have been put in place by 15,000 workmen. The cost of the grounds and buildings is estimated at one million sterling; the colonies are spending £325,000 and the concessionaires £450,000 on their installations. The value of the jewels in the French section alone is about 5½ millions, and that of their ceramics £240,000. On Whitsun Monday at 4 p.m. it was estimated that visitors were arriving at the rate of 250 a minute through the Uxbridge Road entrance alone, this being the least popular door. Messrs. Lyons and Co., the caterers, provided for 250,000 people and had a staff of 2,100 waiters and waitresses, 300 cooks and 500 porters.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

The area of low pressure over Bengal and the United Provinces, yesterday, has contracted now, and lies over the Central parts of the Gangetic plain; but the important feature of the pressure distribution, at present, is the belt of relatively low pressure, which extends across the Central part of the country, into Gujarat, where it is most strongly marked. The effect of this distribution, on the Arabian Sea Monsoon, is to exclude it, from the Gangetic plain and Upper India, and, as the Bay Monsoon is very weak, there has been hardly any rain, and skies are clear or only lightly clouded in those areas.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has given widespread rain and heavily clouded skies in the Central India Provinces, Gujarat, South-Western half of Rajputana, Sind and the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Hyderabad.

The rainfall due to the Bay current has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur and Bengal and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, the Eastern Districts and North-East India.

The principal rainfall amounts are,—Mergui, three inches; Bassein, two inches; Lashio and Sambalpur, one and a half inches; Ranchi, one inch; Chakrata, three quarters of an inch; Jacobabad, half an inch; Hyderabad, (Sind) Surat, Akola, Ratnagiri and Waltair, one and a half inches; Madura, one inch.

Humidity is normal or in excess in North-West India; temperature is normal or in defect throughout the country.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lahore, Burma, Gujarat and the Central Provinces, local rain in Upper Burma, and North-East India, (excepting the North-Western Districts), Rajputana, Central India, North Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and isolated falls elsewhere.

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The belt of relatively low pressure which extended from Gujerat into central parts of the country for the past few days, has almost disappeared. Trough of low pressure now occupies normal position. These changes are favourable for continuance of the break in Upper India and North-West United Provinces, where only a few isolated falls of rain have occurred. Skies are almost clear. The changes have also been an important factor in the distribution of the Arabian Sea Monsoon fall, which has been nearly general in Lower Sind, Gujerat, Central Provinces, East Central India and southern districts of the United Provinces. This branch has also given general rain on the Konkan Coast, but over the rest of the Peninsula the weather has been dry. The Bay current has been more active to-day in Burma and eastern districts of North-East India. In both areas general rain has fallen and skies are moderately to heavily clouded. In East submontane districts of the United Provinces and Bihar weather continues dey and skies are slightly clouded. Principal amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, three inches; Akyab, eight; Toungoo, Dibrugarh and Sibsagarh, one and a half; Cherapoonjee, three; Barisal, False Point and Benares, one; Bareilly, two; Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi and Bhuj, half; Nowgong, Pendra and Amraoti, one and half;

Forecast.—Nearly general is probable in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Konkan Coast; local rain in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, South United Provinces, Gujerat, Central India and the Central Provinces; and isolated falls elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	62·27	58·88	58·42	44·56
Sunday, 23rd August	0·55	0·49	0·28	0·24
Total.....	62·82	59 37	58·70	44·80
Up to same date last year...	88·72	92·44	93·28	96·04

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 23.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·34	55·57	34·37	87·59

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 22nd August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0·20 inch of rain and Rawalpindi a light fall. Heavy cloud persists in the extreme north but elsewhere skies have cleared or are only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature remains in slight defect in the central districts but is normal over the rest of the division; the minimum is normal everywhere. Winds are north-easterly at Multan, easterly at Sirsa and south-easterly at Ambala and Delhi; but calms prevail at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·22 inch of rain. Skies are only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are north-north-easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputana and Upper Sind, Jaipur has had 1·04 inches, Ajmer 1·30 inches and Kotah 0·39 inch and Jacobabad 0·40 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity has generally increased and is now normal or in excess over the whole division. Temperature is equal to the average nearly everywhere. Winds are north-westerly in Sind and south-easterly in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been widespread, the chief amounts being 1·01 inches at Deesa, 0·40 inch at Ahmedabad, 1·50 inches at Surat and 0·31 inch at Bhavnagar Para. Skies continue heavily overeast. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is normal in West Central India and in defect elsewhere, the deficiency amounting to 10° at Ahmedabad; night temperature is normal over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Akola 1·72 inches, Chanda 0·65 inch Jubbulpore 0·59 inch, Nagpur and Raipur 0·58 inch, Saugor 0·55 inch and Amraoti 0·47 inch. Skies remain generally heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and the maximum is now in defect in the southern half of the division but the minimum is everywhere normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen at all stations. Ratnagiri has had 1·71 inches, Mormugao 0·31 inch and Karwar 0·61 inch. Skies are heavily overcast in the north and moderately clouded in the south. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are west-south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Nizamabad has received 0·45 inch, Belgaum 0·26 inch and Aurangabad 0·62 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—An area of relatively low pressure is still shown over north Gujarat and the adjacent areas. General rain has again fallen in Rajputana, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rainfall has been general but lighter in the Central Provinces. Precipitation has been heavier at almost all stations on the West Coast.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and West Central India and Rajputana; local rain in the Deccan. A few falls may occur in Sind.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
			Cms.	
Rushire (21st)	96·6	88·0	...	0·00
Jask	91·8	83·8	...	0·00
Muskat (21st)	94·8	86·6	...	0·00
Multan	99·8	85·5	...	5·05
Rawalpindi	90·9	73·1	0·11	34·42
Lahore	93·4	80·7	...	22·42
Sirsa	92·3	78·6	...	19·60
Ambala	95·5	79·6	0·02	13·33
Delhi	90·7	80·2	0·20	29·38
Agra	92·0	81·5	...	27·80
Mainpuri	94·3	81·0	...	18·19
Jhansi	89·5	78·0	0·22	23·64
Cawnpore	93·4	80·5	...	19·25
Allahabad	91·6	80·5	...	23·08
Jacobabad	106·6	80·8	0·40	2·80
Karachi	86·5	77·0	...	5·19
Ajmer	86·4	77·2	1·30	24·81
Jaipur	90·2	77·1	1·04	22·77
Kotah	86·0	76·6	0·39	32·70
Bhuj	82·6	75·0	0·12	19·68
Dwarka	80·8	76·2	0·02	12·56
Veraval	79·7	75·8	0·08	20·10
Rajkot	81·9	74·7	0·18	16·83
Bhavnagar Para	86·5	76·0	0·31	22·6*
Surat	82·6	75·1	1·50	41·88
Ahmedabad	80·6	76·7	0·40	30·29
Deesa	83·8	76·4	1·01	35·59
Neemuch	85·5	72·7	0·15	21·44
Indore	84·1	73·1	0·18	22·42
Jubbulpore	84·0	74·3	0·59	42·61
Saugor	85·2	74·5	0·55	26·74
Hoshangabad	84·6	73·9	0·14	29·34
Khandwa	84·2	72·6	0·16	15·34
Akola	89·9	73·1	1·72	25·26
Amraoti	87·8	72·3	0·47	22·17
Nagpur	84·1	74·1	0·58	33·56
Chanda	89·5	73·0	0·65	45·49
Raipur	81·7	75·6	0·58	32·11
Bombay	82·1	76·4	9 16	44·48
Ratnagiri	82·3	73·9	1·71	68·81
Mormugao	84·0	74·7	0·31	97·30
Karwar	81·8	?	0·61	124·44
Malegaon	87·4	73·1	...	9·03
Ahmednagar	84·9	71·5	...	6·42
Poona	79·0	69·8	9·02	11·74
Sholapur	85·8	71·4	...	11·32
Bijapur	88·2	71·2	...	3·97
Belgaum	75·3	66·1	0·26	49·07
Aurangabad	85·7	69·7	0·62	12·49
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	73·2	0·45	30·88
Hyderabad	88·3	73·7	...	14·55
Mangalore	82·7	74·9	0·50	130·85
Calicut	80·8	74·6	...	86·88
Cochin	83·2	76·3	0·53	66·45
Coimbatore	87·0	78·0	...	7·71
Masulipatam	91·8	78·6	...	11·92
Bellary	90·0	75·3	...	1·69
Cuddapah	99·2	79·6	...	4·16
Madras	85·5	77·5	0·02	5·59
Bangalore	81·3	65 8	...	6·70
Coimbatore	91·4	71·8	...	1·89
Trichinopoly	102 1	79·3	...	3·01
Negapatam	97·4	79·0	...	6·18

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—S. J. H.=0·44 (62·27) G. T. H.=0·11 (58·88); St. G. H.=0·16 (58·42); G. P.=0·16 (44·58). *Total corrected.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 22nd August was 29·708 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 86° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE reply of the Shah to the Turkish Ambassador who announced to His Majesty the revival of the Turkish Constitution is reported to be attracting much attention in St. Petersburg. The Shah is represented to have said:—"Elected representatives of the nation will be, for Musalman peoples, the best advisers of their Sovereigns, as they are better acquainted with the needs of the country than time-serving officials, and better able in time of need to re-establish the prestige of the country and the well-being of Musalman peoples, who are assailed by foreign intrigues. Praised be Allah, who has restored to Musalman peoples the right way in which it is alone possible to find a peaceful union of the now separated Musalman nation."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CALCUTTA LOAN.

Corporation Debate.

A Special Meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Central Municipal Office, Corporation Buildings on Wednesday. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Allen, Chairman of the Corporation, presided and there were about thirty Commissioners present.

The Commissioners were asked to consider the letters received from the Bengal Government, intimating their inability to submit the application for loan of 34 lakhs to the Government of India until the question of ways and means to meet the heavy annual charges for the service of the proposed loans has been further considered; also the contributions of the Corporation to the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, and the draft reply of the Corporation.

The Chairman said that these letters had been carefully considered by the Finance Special Committee and they had drafted a reply. He moved that the draft reply be approved as the letter of the Corporation to Government on the subject of these two letters and that the proceedings of the Finance Special Committee of the 4th and 10th August, 1908 be confirmed.

Mr. Ghosal seconded the motion.

Mr. Apcar referred to the letters of the Government and thought it was very necessary to understand what the position of the Corporation really was. The Chairman at page 10 of his report told them that the borrowing capacity of the Corporation was one crore and 62 lakhs of rupees and had added that that was their legal capacity to borrow. Mr. Apcar thought it would be more important for them to know what their actual capacity was. Their capacity to borrow defended upon the surplus of their income over their expenditure and if they appropriated the income set apart for the payment of interest and Sinking Fund charges they diminished their power to borrow. Because they had the power to borrow at 10 per cent. of the actual valuation that did not mean that they had the power to appropriate that sum. The Corporation had not at the present moment the actual capacity to borrow 34 lakhs. He wished he had put the question to the Chairman or had endeavoured to find out what their actual borrowing capacity now was but he did not suppose their actual capacity to borrow at present was more than seven lakhs.

After referring to the draft reply Mr. Apcar went on to say it was interesting to him to find that the Chairman relieved on a letter of the Government of India dated the 4th February 1904, which would not have seen the light but for the fact that he (Mr. Apcar) got wind of it in May. The Corporation had a right to discriminate between recurring and non-recurring expenditure. Although this year they were able to fall back upon the cash balance which had been gradually dwindling away next year they would not be in the same position for they must now make up their minds to abandon the idea of relying on the Rs. 4,64,000 which would be set free after paying off the Government loan. Apparently Government were going to appropriate that for the Improvement Scheme and the Corporation had now got to budget this funds in order to be able to bring them within their own income exclusive of that Rs. 4,64,000.

In conclusion Mr. Apcar remarked that the Corporation were going on spending money as if there was no end to it.

Babu Amulyadhone Addy moved as an amendment that the following be added to the fifth paragraph of the letter:—"The Corporation agree with the Calcutta Building Commission when they state that the Municipal rates should not be raised nor Municipal funds drawn upon and that the necessary funds for the Calcutta Improvement Scheme should be provided by the Government by indirect taxation as suggested in their report."

Mr. Braunfeld thought they ought to be grateful to Government for this letter. It showed that Government took an interest in their affairs.

Mr. Wyness referred to Mr. Apcar's and Mr. Braunfeld's remarks and said, he understood they wanted thirty lakhs very badly for works already passed and approved by the Corporation.

The Hon. Babu Radha Churn Pal, understood the Government wanted this Rs. 464,000 as the Corporation contribution towards the Improvement Scheme. The Government wished them to raise their rates to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Corporation so that the Government would not be placed in the disagreeable position, after the Calcutta Improvement Scheme was passed, of compelling the Corporation to raise the rates to meet the contribution to the Improvement Trust. He seconded Babu Amulyadhone Addy's amendment.

Mr. Tremearne: If this assembly, a large proportion of which consists of philanthropic landlords, do not want the rates increased will they accept with thanksgiving a proposal on the part of the Government for a tax on their unearned increments?

The Chairman in summing up the debate said. Mr. Apcar had said they were spending money recklessly. He must say they had exercised every moderation in their expenditure. The time for considering the demand which the Government would assuredly make on this Corporation for a contribution to the Improvement Trust would be when the Corporation were consulted upon the object. When that time came he would himself have arguments of considerable strength to endeavour to prove to Government that the 2 per cent. contribution was one which the Corporation could not afford to make. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

The original motion was next put and carried.

The expedition which was sent out to Central Asia, nominally by the Russian Geographical Society, under the leadership of the explorer P. K. Kosloff, has how crossed Central Mongolia for a distance of 400 miles, and reached Alashan. The expedition passed through a new territory, which hitherto has been unvisited from the outer world, and it reached the watershed of the Ugolpsin and Toologoi. At that point particulars concerning the route southwards across the desert were collected, and the ruins of the town of Charachova were visited on the route. The expedition then started in a south-westerly direction, and its latest news was received from the Alashan mountain range.

THE Rev. John Harvey, Congregational minister at Great Totham, Essex, has been run over and killed by an express train from Yarmouth to London. The express was approaching North Station Colchester, when Mr. Harvey was seen to rise from a seat, and either fall or throw himself on to the line. The brakes were applied and the train, pulled up but not until the whole length had passed over him.

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A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

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Ladies' Hand Mirror as per illustration. Price, Rs. 1-4. Reduced Price, Rs. 1-2 each.

Lime Squeezer, as per illustration. Price, As. 8. Reduced to As. 7 each.

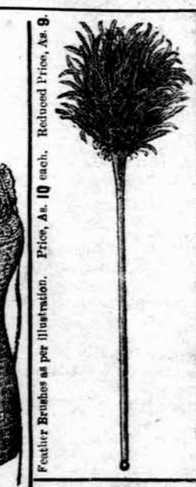
CLITTERING.
Diamond Frost for giving an X'mas effect to X'mas trees. Reduced to As. 7 box.

Cork Screw as per above, As. 8 each. Reduced Price, As. 7 each.

As. 10 each, Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests as per above illustration, with fancy front and without Sleeves, in White, Pink and Sky. Price, As. 12 each. Reduced to As. 10 each, or 3 Vests for Rs. 1-13.

CRINKLED PAPER.
"Dancing Girl" Brand, in 40 various Self Colors. Price, As. 5 per roll of 7 feet long.

Tin Opener as per above. Reduced Price, As. 7.

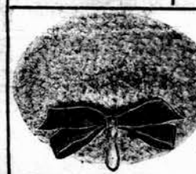


Feather Brushes as per illustration. Price, As. 10 each. Reduced Price, As. 9.

Polado Mattress. Reduced Price, Rs. 1.

Dolls, China Heads to fit a Doll of 14 inches long, As. 7 each. To fit a Doll of 17 inches long, As. 10 each.

Turkish Honey Comb Bath Gloves as per above. Reduced Price, As. 11 per pair.



Babies' Powder Puffs as per above illustration, in small, medium and large. Reduced Price, As. 5, 9 and 10 each.

Tracing Wheel as per above. Single, As. 7 each. Double, As. 9 each.

Xylonite Soap Boxes as per illustration in assorted colors. Reduced Price, As. 12.

Nail Brushes as per illustration. Reduced Price, As. 13. Wooden back Nail Brushes, As. 3 each. Bone Back, As. 14 each.

Dressing Combs as per above illustration. Price, As. 12 and Re. 1 each. Reduced Price, As. 10 and As. 14 each.

Broom Heads as per above illustration. Reduced Price, Rs. 1-10 each.

Shaving Brushes as per illustration with Polish, Wooden, Bone and Nickel Handle. Reduced Price, As. 7, 14, and Rs. 1-4.

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, similar to illustration, without Sleeves, in White, Pink or Cream. Price, As. 6 each. Reduced Price, As. 5 each or 6 Vests for Rs. 1-12.

Tooth Brushes as per above illustration in three different qualities. Reduced Prices, As. 8, 10, and 14 each.

RAZORS! RAZORS!! RAZORS!!! 200 only to go Cheap. No. 364. Reduced to Rs. 1-2. No. 573. Reduced to Re. 1-2. No. 621. Reduced to Rs. 2-4.

TEA SETS.
Containing Cups, Saucers, Milk Jug, Sugar Bowl, Spoons, Tea Pot, Cheese Plates and etc.
Reduced Price, As. 7, 10, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 1-12 per set.

DINNER SETS.
Containing Soup Tureen, Sauce Jug, Salt Cellar, Soup Plates, Curry Dishes, and etc.
Reduced Price, As. 13, Rs. 1-4 and 2-4 set.

TOILET SETS.
Containing 1 Basin, 1 Jug, 1 Pale 1, Chamber Pot, and two Soap Dishes, long and square.
Reduced Price, As. 13 and Rs. 1-10.

TEA & COFFEE SETS
Combined containing 6 Cups and Saucers, 6 Spoons, 1 Bread Plate, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Sugar Bowl, 1 Coffee Pot and 1 Tea Pot.
Reduced Price, Rs. 2-4.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

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It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

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To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
Dear Sirs, *95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.*

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

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A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Evans & Co., Ltd., Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Rampa & Co. Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Poona Sixth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 22.

OCCASIONAL showers of rain before and during the races again made the going on the heavy side to-day for the Poona Sixth Extra Meeting. There was a very fair attendance, the punting section having none too good a time of it. Some of the classy of new horses imported from Australia were seen out, but not being fit nothing was expected or seen of them in the actual race. The first sign of the big meeting was the arrival of the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar's string in charge of J. Watson, whose jockey, C. Hoyt, rode on several occasions.

An unusual occurrence is three big horse races on one day, the third being the Losers' Handicap of six furlongs in which Dulcimer known to benefit after his second to Lachlan was a very hot favourite. There was never much doubt about him as he led from start to finish and stayed Lady Metal and Conscience out fairly comfortably at the finish. Details:—

THE 1ST BEGINNERS' PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Sirdar Singh and A S Oomer's Mutlag, 8st 8lbs..... A Hoyt 1
Mr M Goculdas's Jehangir, 9st 3lbs..... Robinson 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Grey Rose, 8st 8lls ..... C B Mahomed 3
Mr R R S's Devon, 9st 2lbs..... J Killorn 4

Also ran.—Malik Jaman 8st. 10lbs., Fritz 8st. 8lbs., Fallah 8st. 8lbs., Naief 8st. 8lbs., Arcadia 8st. 5lbs., Holker, 8st. 5lbs., Little Gaffl 8st. 5lbs., Martyn 8st. 2lbs., Heodaib 8st. 2lbs., and Barrak 8st. 2lbs (carrried 8st. 4lbs.).

Betting.—Evens Jehangir, 4 to 1 against Malik Jaman, 5 to 1 Grey Rose, 6 to 1 Mutlag and Fritz and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Malik Jaman got out in front, followed at a length distance by Grey Rose, then Barrak and Devon. Jehangir soon made his way through, running from fourth and third place, and nearing the bend came into the lead, having Grey Rose and Devon well beaten, till near the post Mutlag came full of running to win comfortably by three-quarters; one and a quarter next and close fourth. Time—1min. 27 3-5secs.

THE SYDNEY PLATE. Distance—7furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's Encourage 7st. 5lbs. (carried 7st. 6lbs.), Killorn 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Wild Boy 8st. 8lbs...Robinson 2
Major Moore's Tete-a-Tete 7st ..... Kama 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's Koko 8st. 3lbs.....Southall 4

Also ran.—Mandeville 8st 4lbs.

Betting.—Evens Encourage, 5 to 2 against Wild Boy, 4 to 1 Koko, and 6 to 1 Mandeville.

The Race:—Encourage and Koko led out together from Wild Boy, Encourage soon taking a lead, which Koko reduced at the bend only to fall back and, swerving, interfered a bit with Wild Boy, who came outside but could not catch the favourite, who won by a length; two lengths next. Time—1min. 36secs.

THE ALL HORSE PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Thakore Sripal Singh's Mother Goose 8st. 11b. Manley 1
Mr R R S's Lachlan 8st. 11b..... Killorn 2
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallinyook 7st 7lbs (carried 7st 10lbs.)..... Southal } 3

Also ran.—Ebulition 9st. 11lbs, Volume 9st. Cinder'Bill 8st 11lbs., Hunting Horn 8st. 9lbs., Picturesque 8st. 6lbs., Pelargonium 8st. 4lbs., Absentee 8st. 2lbs., Admiral Crichton 8st., Lord Merv 7st. 13lbs., The Master 7st. 10lbs., and Keenadan 7st. 4lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Lachlan, 4 to 1 against Mother Goose, 5 to 1 Pelargonium and Admiral Crichton, 6 to 1 Mallinyook, 8 to 1 Apology, Keenadan and Hunting Horn, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Mother Goose led from the start followed by Mallinyook, Lachlan and Admiral Crichton. At the six furlongs Mallinyook came into the lead and Apology came up to the bunch. At the bend Mother Goose on the rails again passed the leader with Lachlan coming outside, but the favourite was shortly under the whip and Mother Goose won fairly comfortably by a neck; a head separated the next two, with a dead-heat for third place; a pretty finish. Time—1min. 48secs.

THE KHANDALLA PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 miles.

Mr. N. A. Andria's Gladiator 8st.....Southall 1
Mr. J.R.'s Remembrance 7st. 11lbs.....Ferguson 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily 7st. 12lbs. (carried 7st. 13lbs.).....C. B. Mahomed 3
Messrs. Somji and A.A. Saif's Mooreed 7st. (carried 7st 4lbs).....Yusnff 3

Also ran.—Precious 10st. 1lb., Young Kohinoor 9st. 6lbs., Peculiar 9st. 3lbs., Kastantin 8st. 5lbs., Spearmint 9st. 4lbs., Dhamas 8st. 3lbs., Meerjan 7st. 13lbs., Nooman 7st. 13lbs., Wild Poppy 7st. 9lbs., Antica 7st. 8lbs., Hazza 7st. 7lbs., Court Martial 7st. 5lbs., Scarlet 7st. 4lbs., Recruit 7st. 2lbs., (carried 7st. 6lbs.), Poseidon 7st. 2lbs., Nusri Pasha 6st. 9lbs., (carried 7st. 2lbs.), and His Highness 6st. 7lbs. (carried 6st. 11lbs.).

Betting.—2 to 1 against Nooman, 5 to 1 Dhamas and Wild Poppy, 6 to 1 Mooreed, Precious and Peculiar, 10 to 1 Antica, Spearmint, Merrily and Gladiator, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Spearmint led out, taking a long lead of about six lengths from Wild Poppy, Hazza and Meerjan. At the six furlongs Dhamas came into fourth place with Hazza next, and at the five Remembrance caught the leader, coming fast outside with Merrily in attendance. At the bend, however, Gladiator flashed up, and coming right through his field won easily by a length and a half; half next. Time—2mins. 27secs.

A WELTER PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Mr W T Hutchin's Vocalist, 10st. 7lbs.....Mr Beaumont 1
Mr GK's Wolferton, 9st. 12lbs. (carried 10st. 5lbs.), Killorn 2
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lord Boyne, 11st. 2lbs.....Mr Charrington, 3
Aga S Shah's Peria Doray, 9st. 12lbs.....Captain Hopwood 4

Also ran.—Raincloud 11st. 4lbs., Golden Morn, 10st., Ashanti Gold 10st. 4lbs., and Coriolan 10st. (carried 10st. 1lb.)

Betting.—2 to 1 against Lord Boyne, 5 to 2 Golden Morn and Coriolan, 4 to 1 Vocalist and Wolferton, 6 to 1 Ashanti Gold and longer odds others.

The Race.—Vocalist jumped out to take a ten length lead after a couple of furlongs from Peria Doray and Raincloud. Near the bend Wolferton and Lord Boyne came after the leader, but Vocalist stayed on to win easily by two and a half lengths; one and a half next. Time—1min. 48 1-5secs.

THE 2ND BEGINNERS' PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. M Goculdas's Maimoon 9st. 10lbs...Robinson 1
Mr. Pill's Hullo 7st. 7lbs.....Baichan 2
Mr. Hoosain bin Zaher's Narain 8st. 2lbs..A. Hoyt 3
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Hasty Jack 7st. 10lbs..... Hazza 4

Also ran.—Shamshad 8st. 5lbs., Lass a 8st. 4lbs., Sirur 8st. 1lb., Astoria 7st. 13lbs., Turkish Flag III. 7st. 13lbs., Aden 7st. 12lbs., Toskin 7st. 10lbs., and Silkration 7st. 10lbs.

Betting.—Evens Maimoon, 4 to 1 against Sirur, 5 to 1 Lassa and Aden, 6 to 1 Hullo, 8 to 1 Hasty Jack, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Lassa getting away badly, Sirur led out from Maimoon and Hullo. On rounding the bend Maimoon came into the lead, Sirur falling back with Hullo next, but he could make but little impression upon the leader, who won by three-quarters a length next; the next two coming up late. Time—1min. 27 1-5secs.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's Dulcimer 8st. 7lbs. Robinson 1
Mr M Goculdas's Lady Metal 8st. 2lbs.,...A. Hoyt 2
Mr P B Avasia's Conscience 7st. 12lbs.,...Manley 3
Mr Morison's Lady Lomond 8st. .....Killorn 4

Also ran.—Forfeit 9st. 10st., Oakton 9st 7lbs, Prince Lyon 9st. 2lbs., Master Theo 8st. 2lbs., Highland Fling 7st. 9lbs. (carried 7st. 10lbs.,) Yuba 7st. 9lb., Sir Galahad 7st. 7lbs., and Sir Simon 6st. 10lbs. (carried 6st. 11lbs.)

Betting.—6 to 4 on Dulcimer, 5 to 2 against Lady Lomond, 5 to 1 Lady Metal, Conscience and Master Theo, 8 to 1 Oakton dn and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Dulcimer got away first and was followed by Conscience, Lady Metal and Lady Lomond. This order remained till Conscience made an effort on entering the straight and Lady Metal put in her run opposite the stand, but Dulcimer stayed on to win by three-quarters, half next. Time.—1min. 18 2-5 secs.

THE 3RD BEGINNERS' PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs A M Ameer and Newton's Viceroy 7st. 7lbs. ..... Mujeed 1
Mr Pitt's Fantom 8st. 4lbs.....Taylor 2
Mr A W Essa's Fairfield 8st. 4lbs.....Killorn 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Special 7st. 5lbs.....Native 4

Also ran.—Sarce 8st. 8lbs, Gwalior 7st. 3lbs, Sir George 6st. 8lbs., Sir Askar 6st. 12lbs., Porter 6st. 12lb., and Lord Kitchener 6st. 12lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Viceroy, 3 to 1 Fairfield and Saree, 4 to 1 Gwalior, 6 to 1 Special, 7 to 1 Sir Askar, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—From a good start Saree took a length lead from Viceroy, but at the bend the winner fell away and Fantom and Special came up. Viceroy stayed on easily, Fairfield putting in a late run and beating Special narrowly for a place. Won by two and a half lengths; one next. Time—1min. 25 1/5secs.

A WELL-KNOWN JOCKEY.

Return to India.

WILL EVANS, who won the last Melbourne Cup in such dramatic fashion, is back in Bombay.

This will be welcome news to his numerous admirers in this country and if his erstwhile retainer, the Hon. Mr. Apcar, has already made his arrangements for the season, there are a dozen other owners who would be only too glad to snap him up for Arabs as well as for the English and Australian class.

He also met with some success in England (where he had the mount on Mercutis in the Derby) and has much that is both amusing and interesting to relate of incidents which happened to him there.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

THE return match, played on Saturday last, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana, ended in a draw. The Bombay Gymkhana going in to bat totalled 158 for the loss of 9 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. To the Gymkhana total, Lieutenant Alexander and Commander Vines contributed 38 and 30 respectively. The Hindu Gymkhana made 62 runs for the loss of 5 wickets, when owing to a smart shower of rain further play had to be abandoned. The first Hindu wicket fell when the total stood at 54, but on Turner being put on to bowl, quite a change was wrought, the trundler capturing four wickets for only 9 runs. The fifth wicket fell at 62, and a defeat for the Hindus seemed inevitable, but a shower of rain came to their rescue and the match ended in a draw.

THE PLAY.

Captain Turner and Mr. Phillips opened the Bombay Gymkhana innings, facing the bowling of Date and Joshi. Phillips had scored only one, when he was run out (2—1—1). West was the next man in. Turner and the new comer took the total to 25, when Turner, who had been playing a fine game, was out to a catch in the long field by P. K. Telang off Date (25—2—14). Alexander joined West, who after he had made seven, was stumped by D. K. Telang off Date (27—3—7). The Gymkhana "skipper," Commander Vines, who partnered Alexander, skied a ball off Date, which was missed by Agasker. In Joshi's next over, Vines beautifully pulled a ball to leg for four and brought up the third decade. In Date's next over, Vines again skied another which fell a little too short. Mehendale was here put on to bowl in place of Joshi. Runs came in at this stage in driblets, and the half century was reached some time after. Talpade then relieved Mehendale. Vines skied yet another, which was missed by Wagle. He then sent one off Talpade over the eastern boundary amiid cheers, and telegraphed the sixth decade. With the total at 71, Vines was caught and bowled by Talpade. The retiring batsman had contributed 30 in free style (71—4—30). Milne went in. He had made 2 when he got a new lease of life at the wickets; a ball off Talpade hit first his bat and then the stumps, but it failed to knock off the bails. Alexander too had a life, as with his score at 20, he was missed in the slips by Talpade off Joshi; who had been put on to bowl in place of Date. Milne then twice sent Talpade to the boundary and Alexander with a single off Joshi brought up the first centnry amid cheering. Talpade gave place to Wagle. Date relieved Joshi and clean bowled Milne who had made 22. (118—5—22). Coombs joined Alexander, whom a little later Date clean bowled with a leg-break (138—6—38). Hearson the eighth man in, was clean-bowled by Date (133—7—0). Lermit then went in. Some hard hitting by Coombs followed, and two more decades were telegraphed. The total stood at 156, when Coombs was caught by Prabhakar off Date (156—8—20). Paul joined Lermit, who was shortly after run-out (158—9—5). Jukes went in, and a little after, the Bombay Gymkhana declared their innings closed, the total standing at 158.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Agasker and V. C. Mehta were the first Hindu representatives, the Bombay Gymkhana attack being entrusted to Milne and Coombs. Three decades were speedily telegraphed as the result of some hard hitting by the batsmen, and with the total at 35 Turner was put on to bowl in place of Coombs at the southern end. In Milne's next over, Mehta was missed in the slips, his score then standing at 21. A smart shower of rain interrupted play for a time. On the play being resumed, Mehta cut Milne to the boundary, and the telegraph board showed the half century. Mehta was, however, shortly after, cleanbowler by Turner (54—1—32). Date joined Agasker, but he shortly retired owing to the ball kicking up and bruising his fingers. He was succeeded by P. K. Telang, who succumbed to a fine ball off Turner, before he could break his duck (58—2—0). Mehendale, who was the next man in, soon returned to the pavilion, being caught at leg by Phillips off Milne (61-3-0). Prabhakar joined Agasker, who was missed on the slips by Milne off Turner. Agasker was, however, shortly after clean-bowled by Turner, who also scattered Prabhakar's wickets. The Hindu total stood at 62 for the loss of 5 wickets, when a shower of rain stopped further play, the match thus ending in a draw. The follwing are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Turner, c P K Telang, b Date ...	14
Mr Phillips, run out	1
Mr F P West, st P K Telang, b Date ...	7
Lt Alexander, b Date...	38
Comdr Vines, c and b Talpade... ...	30
Mr J S Milne, b Date	22
Mr E E Coombs, c Prabhakar, b Date ...	20
Mr P P Hearson, b Date	0
Mr C V Lermit, run out	5
Mr St Paul, not out	1
Mr Jukes, not out	0
Extras... ...	21
Total (for 7 wickets) ...	169

Innings declared closed.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Agasker, b Turner	24
Mr C V Mehta, b Turner	32
Mr K A Date, retired (hurt)	4
Mr P K Telang, b Turner	3
Mr Mehendale, c Phillips, b Milne ...	0
Mr Prabhakar, b Turner	0
(The rest did not bat)	
Extras... ...	2
Total (for 5 wickets) ...	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Date ...	19	38	7	6
Joshi ...	10	27	3	0
Mehendale ...	3	13	0	0
Talpade ...	9	40	1	1
Wagle ...	3	12	0	0
Shet	3	8	2	0

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	9	33	0	1
Coombs ...	3	18	0	0
Turner ...	6	9	1	4
Clarke... ...	7	25	3	1

G.I.P. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES VS. R.I.M. DOCKYARD.

This fixture had been looked forward to with keen interest by the other League Clubs, as well as the supporters of both sides, and the tent was consequently filled with spectators on Saturday last when they met on the Oval to try conclusions. In last year's contest they finished first and second, the G.I.P. team winning by 4 points.

The R.I.M. skipper having won the toss sent his opponents into bat, and at one stage of the game it appeared as if they were not going to score 50, having lost 7 wickets for 30, but just then a heavy shower came down which stopped play for about 30 minutes, rendering the ground very slippery for the bowlers, in consequence of which, on resuming play, the remaining wickets put on 44, their whole total being 74. The R. I. M. team went in to obtain the required runs in about as many minutes, but up to the call of time, had only managed 61 for 4, the sodden state of the Oval making fast scoring an impossibility. the game thus ending in a draw. For the G.I.P. Nagpurwalla, Bustani and Ali were the only ones to obtain double figures, 20, 14 and 12 respectively. Edroos and Horne played excellent cricket for their side, obtaining 24 and 18 not out respectively. Following are full results :—

G. I. P. AD. OFFICES.

Mr S Palwankar, c Vas, b Edroos ...	1
Mr V Palwankar, c Vas, b Edroos ...	4
Mr W B George, c Wadia, b Mahmood ..	2
Mr C M Ali, c Horne, b Edroos	12
Mr N Stevenson, run out	0
Mr F J Christ, c and b Mahmood	2
Mr S B Nagpurwalla, b Mahomed ...	20
Mr H Thorpe, b Edroos	4
Mr N Esnai, not out	5
Mr N Bustani, c Mahmood, b Edroos ...	14
Extras	2
Total...	74

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr F Hearne, b S Palwankar	0
Mr Edroos, b V Palwankar...	24
Mr Wadia, b S Palwankar...	5
Mr Mahmood, run out	3
Mr Horne, not out	18
Mr Pearcey	Did not bat.
Mr Carey	
Mr Laxton	
Mr Vaz... ...	
Mr Janardhan	
Mr Dias... ...	
Extras	11
Total..	61

POONA GYMKHANA VS. TELUGU C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 23.

This annual fixture came of on Saturday last. The home team took first service with Greig and Rutter at the wickets. Both held out magnificently until the partnership was severed by Greig being caught when he had reached 57. Rutter kept going and hitting in all directions, and when he had compiled 78 he was caught. Usher made the next tall score, viz, 22. The lot were out for 194.

The Telegu eleven knocked up 94 all told, Errasha having made the best score for his side (34). The rest were easily disposed of, and when stumps were drawn, the Poona Gymkhana had won the match by 100 runs. Scores are appended.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Captain Greig, c Boge, b Errashah ...	57
Captain Rutter, c Malana, b Gungaram...	78
Captain Mouvat, c Boge, b Errashah...	2
Captain Kricknenbeck, b Errashah...	5
Mr Usher, l.b.w b Errasha ...	22
Captain Lucas, b Gungaram ...	9
Captain Macpherson, c Narsoo, b Gungaram...	3
Mr Sprott, b Errashah ...	4
Captain Bowle, b Gungaram...	8
Mr Curtis, c Shivalingam, b Gungaram ...	0
Mr Osmaston, not out...	0
Extras...	6
Total...	194

TELEGU C. C.

Mr Hanmanta, c Mowatt b Grieg ...	8
Mr Narsoo (Jr), b Mowatt... ...	17
Mr Rastu, c and b Greig... ...	0
Mr Narsoo (Sr) b Grieg... ...	6
Mr Boge c Rutter, b Grieg... ...	5
Mr E. rasha, b Grieg	34
Mr Luxmon st b Greig	3
Mr Rama, b Grieg... ...	4
Mr Malana, c Lucas, b Greig... ...	10
Mr Gungaram, c Osmaston, b Bowle... ...	0
Mr Shivalingam, not out ...	0
Extras ...	7
Total ...	94

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

THE annual Rugby Football Tournament, which is held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, opened on Saturday afternoon with a match between the Cup-holders, the West Ridings, and the Carabineers from Mhow. The entries only number seven, one less than in the previous year but all the old stagers are in and, the local sporting spirit also finding representation in the "Casuals," we can look forward to some excellent displays under the carrying code.

The Cooperage on which the game was played presented quite an animated appearance and though the ample seating accommodation within the enclosure was only partially filled, there was yet an immense crowd on the borders of the field, from all parts of which the movements were closely followed and appreciated. The weather was propitious and the ground was firm and springy—everything favouring a scientific exhibition. In this, however, disappointment was to follow which was due no doubt to want of a proper knowledge of the game on the part of the Carabineers.

Indeed the West Ridings were out and out the superiors of their adversaries in every department of the game. The Carabineers were however the first to open their account with a try in the initial moiety, to which the Ridings replied with a place-goal. But it was during the second half that the superiority of the Cup-holders was more definitely manifest and they made things hum for the Mhowites, increasing their score as they did by a further two tries and a dropped goal. Attempts on the part of the Carabineers proved always abortive.

The rival forwards were about equal in strength and while the trained pack generally controlled the scrum, the other shone more in the loose. The Riding halves were in good form but showed far too much selfishness and often failed by attempting to score by themselves without assistance. The three-quarters however passed both free and excellently. The Carabineer halves were decidedly slow. Had they been quicker in availing themselves of the openings which arose, things might have panned out very differently. Their three-quarters showed none of the good points of the Ridings and want of scientific training was strongly felt here. In Sergeant Gillum, full-back, they however had a player on whom they can place great reliance. Time and again was he instrumental in stemming the adverse tide and his kicking was always strong and sound. Fielding on neither side was very clean and there was a good deal of fumbling.

Punctually at 5-30 p. m. the ball was kicked off and play of a loose character was witnessed in mid-field for about fifteen minutes. Constant shouting on the part of the Carabineer players—amongst whom many of last year's soccer exponents were recognizable—led one to the conclusion that the game they were tackling was not their long suit. An advance of the Ridings having met with a rebuff at the hands of Gillum, the Carbineers rushed for the enemy's half and after some scraggy play, the inside three registered a try, which remained unconverted. The Ridings had returned the attack and equalized through Johnson and secured a further advantage by taking the kick successfully. The rest of the half, the Ridings were pressing and narrowly missed scoring more than once.

Score:—
West Ridings.....1 place-goal, 5 points.
Carabineers.....1 try, 3 points.

On crossing over, the play settled down in the Carabineers' half and out of a scrum Johnson, taking possession of the sphere, scored a dropped-goal within four and half minutes for the restart. Scraggy play about the centre ensued, then a three-quarter move was made by the Ridings but the ball was lost through the failure of the outside-left. A few seconds later, however, Ryan scored a try. Again the Ridings' outside-right was seen on the move but the opposing men worked him into touch where he was upset, while the touch judge who was handy rolled over with him, the incident causing no small amusement to the crowd—a welcome diversion from a game which was beginning to be decidedly monotonous. Shortly after, the Carabineers' right half put in a taking run, but the pass to his left was badly missed. Once more the Ridings were within the Carabineer "25," Chapman adding a try. Exciting play followed in front of the same goal but all further scoring was successfully frustrated Score :—

West Ridings—1 place-goal, 1 dropped-goal and 2 tries—15 points.

Carabineers—3 points.

TEAMS.

WEST RIDINGS

Back—Crampson.
Three-quarters.—Newton, Johnson, Ryan, Chapman.
Halves.—Wilson, Mumbery.
Forwards.—MacCormac, Webster, Stokes, Stanley. Colpan, Haigh, Turner, Warrington.

CARABINEERS.

Back—Gillum.
Three-quarters.—Lambert, Hurtabis, Grimshaw, Forwards—Carthy, Bullaby, Lieut. Johnson, Meredith, Wayman.
REFEREE.—Lieut. Corbett, R. A.

TO-DAY.

The Casuals vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle.

This year the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles had perfect weather for their twenty-fourth annual rifle meeting as far as shooting was concerned.

Colour-Sergeant Clarke, who was in the running for the long range aggregate, was disqualified for having a "live" round in the chamber of his rifle in the Block House Competition, for when easing the spring the round went off. Clarke strongly protested against his being disqualified for the rest of the meeting, contending that he should be only disqualified for the competition in which he had been taking part. A team of mounted scouts was also disqualified for firing and knocking over a plate after the whistle had been blown. There was also a display of dissatisfaction when the judges decided in favour of Volunteer Pearce's Group for the time-limit, the scouts having been disqualified the day previous concerning the same thing.

Lce-Sergt. Phipps has carried off the Short Range Aggregate and Volunteer Challenge Cups. Messrs. Weber and Schenck have generously given a revolver for presentation to the competitor making the highest aggregate in revolver matches 1, 2 and 3.

The following are the results of the matches so far concluded :—

MATCH I.—The Resident's prize.
(Open to Volunteers and Cadets.)

Conditions:—Distance 200 yards. Regulation targets and marking. Number of rounds 10: five with cover and rests in any suitable position, five rounds sitting or kneeling:—

Vol. D'Silva, 40 points; Capt. Sewell, 30; Vol. Lamoury, 39; Sergt. Roach, 39, Lce-Sergt. Phipps, 39; Vol. Aloysus, 38; Sergt. Rogers, 38; Vol. Cago, 38; Vol. Dobbie, 38; Lce-Sergt. Blake, 37; Vol. Gilbert, 37; Capt. Dunlop, 37; Vol. Machell, 37.

(And 19 other prizes.)

MATCH II.—The Prime Minister's prize.
(Open to Volunteers and Cadets.)

Conditions:—Distance 200 yards. Regulation targets and marking. Number of rounds, 15: ten deliberate and five magazine, each hit in rapid fire to count two points.

Vol. Aloysus, 47 points; Lce-Sergt. Phipps, 45; Vol. Stewart, 44; Colr.-Sergt. Hillier, 44; Vol. James, 44; Sergt.-Instr. Shaw, 43; Colr.-Sergt. Clarke, 43; Vol. Franklin, 43; Capt. Dunlop, 43; Vol. Stewart, 42; Sergt.-Instr. James, 42; Capt. Hosken, 42.

(And 20 other prizes.)

MATCH III.—The Railway Officials' prize.
(Open to Volunteers and Cadets)

Conditions:—Distance 500 yards. Other conditions as in Match II :—

Sergt. Roach, 48 points; Sergt. Rogers, 47; Vol D'Silva, 47; Lce-Sergt. Phipps, 47; Vol. Machell, 46; Lce-Corpl. Leake, 46; Vol. Middleton, 45; Vol. Harris, 45; Lce-Corpl. Speechley, 44; Vol. Rolfe, 44; Vol. Vaughan, 44; Sergt. Goddin, 44.

(And 20 other prizes.)

MATCH IV.—Fakr-ul-Mulk prize.

Conditions:—Distance 600 yards. Other conditions as in Match I :—

Vol. Lee, 40 points; Vol. Coldrich, 39; Sergt; Howlett, 39; Sergt. Buchanan, 39; Vol. Gilbert, 39, Capt. Dunlop, 39; Sergt. Roach, 39; Vol. Lamoury 39; Sergt-Instr. James, 39; Vol. Borgen, 38; Vol. Roach, 38; Vol. D'Silva, 38.

(And 19 other prizes).

MATCH V.—Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's prize.

Conditions:—Distance 700 yards. Other conditions as in Match I :—

Sergt. Howlett, 39 points; Sergt. Goddin, 38; Vol. Borgen, 38; Vol. Manners, 37; Lce-Sergt. Phipps, 37; Sergt. Rogers, 37; Vol. Franklin, 37; Colr-Sergt. Hillier, 37; Vol. Putt, 37; Sergt.-Instr. Shaw, 36; Capt. Hosken, 36; Lce.-Sergt. Dobbs 36.

(And 29 other prizes.)

MATCH VI.—The Merchants' prize.

Conditions:—Distance 800 yards. Other conditions as in Match I A:—

Vol. Putt, 36 points; Vol. Francis, 36; Vol. Stewart, 36; Lce-Sergt. Phipps, 35; Vol. Middleton 35; Sergt. Rogers, 34; Lce Corpl. Green, 33.

MATCH IX.—The Cadets' prize—Cadets only.

Conditions:—Distance 200 yards. Match target. Number of rounds 7: two sighters from pocket, any military position :—

Cadet Ross, 28 points; Cadet James, 28: Cadet Moss, 24; Cadet Adshead, 24; Cadet Weston, 23; Cadet D'Souza, 22; Cadet Francis, 22; Cadet Marasco, 22.

(And 8 other prizes.)

MATCH X.—Open to Cadets only.

Conditions:—Distance 500 yards. Other condition as in Match IX :—

Cadet Francis, 26 points; Cadet James, 26; Cadet D'Souza, 18; Cadet Ross, 19; Cadet Weston, 18; Cadet Bainey, 17.

(And 4 other prizes.)

SHORT RANGE AGGREGATE PRIZE.
("Bulletin" Cup.)

Lce-Sergt. Phipps, 131 points.

CADET CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Best aggregate in Matches I, II and III :- Cadet James, 103 points; Cadet Francis, 94; Cadet Jeanse, 90.

VOLUNTEER CHALLENGE CUP.

Highest aggregate in Matches I to VI.
Lce-Sergt. Phipps, 240 points.

MATCH XX.—? OUTS COMPETITION.

Conditions.—Permanent groups to start from 700 yards, ride to 500 yards, dismount by pairs, remount, ride back to 700 yards. Number of rounds 7. Time allowed, 5 minutes. Target, man on moving horse. Won by No. 3 group (Vol. Pearce's). Number of hits 19: 3 points deducted for time, total number to count 16.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

954-07 Matubhoy J and M Haji Cassum Jossuf and Co the firm vs The Akola and Mid India Spg Weav and Mfg Co Ld. Kanga and Co.

For Trial on Merit.

581-04 Madhevji K and C Valbai vs Cullianji Sangjibhai Bhaishanker K G.

Long Causes.

332-07 Mehta and S Isuffally Noorbhai vs Mahomedally Jiwaji Mandivala Jehangir and S.

966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.

10-08. Jehangir G and B. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V.

23-08. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotari vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M.

943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morcan Kanga and P.

410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.

463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.

627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randerian Bicknell M and R.

582-07. Bicknell M. and R. Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhucandas Ardeser H D and Co.

628-06. Thakurdas and Co. Kana Kera v

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Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

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CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1908.

THE HYDERABAD MINT SCANDAL.

OUR Hyderabad correspondence recently has contained several allusions to the affairs of H. H. the Nizam's Mint, which have excited much public attention since December last, when it became known that the Superintendent, Mr. T. M. English, had been suspended on his return from leave, and that inquiries were proceeding into certain asserted deviations from moral rectitude in connection with its management. As is generally the case at Hyderabad when anything unusual transpires, the rumours which were immediately put in circulation were not lacking in sensation and the embroidery which the local *quid nunes* are skilled in attaching to matters which receive their consideration and discussion, and as the public were excluded from any knowledge of the actual facts, many of [illegible] would have been the case if the proceedings had been conducted openly, instead of under the studious concealment preferred by the Financial Department of the State. However, that stage of the affair has passed, and the Committee of Inquiry has submitted its report, upon which some action has been taken by His Highness's Government ; a good many of the facts have escaped from their official and confidential environment, and we are now in a position to gauge the occurrences which have afforded the Hyderabad politicians much ground for speculation and prophetic divination during the past ten months. When His Highness the Nizam had finally rejected the proposition of Lord Curzon's Government—that the British rupee should supersede his own currency, it became extremely desirable that the latter should be placed upon a satisfactory basis as rapidly as possible. Minting had been practically suspended at Hyderabad for some time previously, with the result that the shortage in the local currency had seriously affected the rates of exchange between it and British money, trade was handicapped, and there were incessant complaints from commercial circles of the loss and confusion caused by the fluctuations in the value of the Halli Sicca rupee. Some not very successful attempts were made to solve these troubles ; but it was not until the advent of Mr. Casson Walker, as Assistant Minister for Finance, that heroic measures were undertaken, and it was decided to remint the Hallis into new and reliable State tokens, with the addition of rupees coined from bar silver, to such an extent as would pay the cost of re-coinage and leave a large margin of profit to the Government. To ensure the success of this plan, it was necessary to obtain the services of an expert, as although, according to the traditions of the service, a Punjab Civilian is equal to all situations, it was obvious that the making of a new coinage does not come within this generalisation ; and it was at Mr. Walker's own suggestion that Mr. English was chosen. Some seven or eight years previously, he had been transferred for a short period from the Bombay Mint to Hyderabad ; and the reputation for efficiency and honesty which he then gained, naturally led to his selection for a longer and more important term of office in the State.

As the old Mint was quite unsuited for operations upon the scale contemplated six years ago, the erection of a new and suitable building and the installation of a large quantity of modern and efficient machinery was commenced soon after the arrival of Mr. English at Hyderabad. He designed the new Mint premises, superintended its construction—dividing his time between it and the old one, where the re-minting of the currency had begun—and got the new plant into position and working order as fast as it was received from England. The Stamp Department was also placed under his control, and added considerably to his work and responsibilities, as the duties attached to it multiplied rapidly owing to the demands of the Registration and Postal Departments for fresh designs and dies, which he had to prepare ; and when coining operations were commenced in the new Mint, he had to instruct hundreds of workmen in duties which were entirely novel to them, and to maintain an output of some lakhs of silver and copper currency per diem to meet the public demands for it. At no period of his service was he allowed more than two or three skilled assistants, whereas in the Bombay and Calcutta Mints large European staffs are employed for the supervision of the Native workmen, and operations are conducted under well-defined conditions, which appear to have been absent from the Hyderabad establishment. It is desirable to state these facts, as overwork, combined with occasional ill-health, is, we are informed, one of the strongest pleas put forward by Mr. English in his defence of the charges preferred against him ; and certainly no one could regard this array of duties, to which many of a minor character were added, as a burden to be cheerfully and satisfactorily upheld by a single individual. The marvel is that there were not more irregularities, and that the Superintendent—with an untrained staff, which needed ceaseless personal supervision in every department—was able to show such excellent results ; for the whole of the new currency minted up to date, consisting of some nine crores of rupees and fifteen crores of copper pieces, has been produced under these conditions, and until allegations touching his character were made, Mr. English received unstinted commendation from his immediate superior, Mr. Casson Walker, for his unflagging zeal and phenomenal capacity for hard work. Some of these unsolicited testimonials of his qualifications, in the form of demi-official notes from the Assistant Minister for Finance, were, we believe produced before the Committee of Inquiry, and formed a striking contrast to the subsequent endeavours of the Department to besmirch Mr. English's reputation.

It appears that during the absence of Mr. English on leave last year, certain information was conveyed to the Police, which resulted in a prolonged secret investigation into these irregularities and the revelation of Mr. English's alleged complicity therewith to an extent which justified the Government in confronting him with a suspension order upon his return. A mass of evidence, documentary and oral, was arrayed against him, which he was blandly invited by the Financial Department to "explain" on the earliest possible occasion ; but he insisted upon being allowed time to prepare his defence to what constituted a formidable indictment of his integrity, and to obtain legal assistance for that purpose. Eventually, a Committee of Inquiry, composed of three members—two of whom were Hyderabad officials and the third an Assistant Resident—was appointed to investigate the matter and report to Government. And here we consider a grave mistake was made as an Inquiry of this description should have been entrusted to persons absolutely unconnected with the State, and who were qualified, either by training or experience, to gauge the value of the testimony of the Police as well as the informers upon whose asseverations the case rested. With the exception of Captain Minchin, whose position possibly presumes an elementary acquaintance with law, none of the members of the Committee of Inquiry had any legal knowledge ; and as it was arranged that the Inquiry should not be governed by the provisions of the Evidence Act, a good deal of testimony was admitted to the record which would have been disallowed by a properly constituted tribunal as irrelevant and worthless. The charges Mr. English had to meet were two in number, but incidentally other accusations were brought in indicative of careless supervision and a general disregard of the interests committed to his care. It was alleged that foreign coins—principally from Rajputana—to the value of some sixteen lakhs were introduced into the Mint and melted down as Hyderabad money, and that bar silver weighing about four tons was also brought in and made into rupees, which were divided amongst the members of a confederacy. It was stated that Mr. English was a member of that confederacy and that both the rupees and the silver were introduced as Mint stores with his cognizance and that he shared in the plunder so obtained. These were the points upon which a large mass of evidence was offered by the Prosecution, and although the finding of the so-called Committee of Inquiry has not been made public, it is no secret that it is adverse to Mr. English, and that the Hyderabad Government have already proclaimed their acceptance of it by dismissing some of the Mint employés and, with the approval of the Government of India, by directing the Superintendent to revert to his own service. There the matter rests for the present and until the law-officers of the Government have examined the record, which will doubtless be submitted to them, and have determined whether the conclusions of the Committee concerning Mr. English can be accepted. It is impossible to discuss the merits of the case within the limits of a newspaper article, and we therefore restrict ourselves to saying that from what has transpired it is manifest that Mr. English has been the victim of a conspiracy, and that this combination has been made possible by the overwhelming responsibilities thrust upon a willing and hard worked official, who has rendered the Hyderabad State services of a nature that should at least have entitled him to a little more generous treatment from those who were in a position to control the course of events.

A HIDDEN LIBRARY OF JAIN MSS.

THE Chief of Jaisalmer, the Rajput State in the sandy waste called the Great Indian Desert, is at present on a visit to our city, and the Bombay Jains took this occasion to wait on him and make an interesting request concerning a very extensive and important library of their sacred books remaining closed and inaccessible for centuries in his capital of Jaisalmer, which this enlightened Chief who is educated at the Mayo College, should do all in his power to grant, connected as it is with the religious susceptibilities of his Jain subjects, and still more with the advancement of our knowledge of ancient and medieval India and its literature and religion. The Chief whose historic title is Maha Rawul, is nearing his majority and will be installed as a ruler in a few months, and he can have no better opportunity of auspiciously commencing his rule than by granting the request of the Jains and allowing them every facility for cataloguing and registering the contents of the finest existing collection of their sacred literature. It ought to be well known to him that the British Government spends every year a large sum of money in acquiring old Indian manuscripts for the collection of which it periodically sends round learned professors. The late Drs. Buhler, Keilhorn and Peterson, in the course of their tours in search of Sanskrit manuscripts undertaken on behalf of the British Government, brought to light several literary treasures from places within our Presidency. The late Professor Stratton and Dr. Stein explored in a similar way Kashmir, and found some works which are highly valued by scholars. Some native princes, notably the present Gaekwar of Baroda, have worthily followed in the track of our Government and are causing similar researches for old manuscripts to be made in their territories. The Maha Rawul of Jaisalmer should signalise his rule by following in the footsteps of enlightened native princes like the Gaekwar, and not only give the Jains facilities for researches, but should himself institute such literary enquires by deputing capable and learned men for the purpose. His State is splendidly situated for the purpose, for his capital contains the finest hoard of Jain books in all India. And what is more, it is virgin ground ; it has not as yet been catalogued, and no one knows what treasures it may or may not contain. Scholars of the ancient literature of India have in the past cast wistful glances at Jaisalmer. Buhler wanted to inspect this vast hoard, but he was not allowed even to cast a glance at the precious books. It is said he even offered a very large sum of money for them ; but it was of no avail. The guardians of such collections watch over them with a very jealous eye, and oftentimes take such precautions as may now appear quite needless, and are certainly harmful, as they tend to lock up the knowledge which may be gleaned from a perusal of their contents.

A striking and very amusing instance of this jealous care is related by the late Dr. Peterson in his Report of 1894 on the search for manuscripts. The Doctor was very anxious to inspect the Hemachander hoard of books at Anhilvad Patan in Gujarat, which ranks next after that at Jaisalmer ; but the owner had purposely absented himself, and "before leaving he had not only locked the door of the treasure he loves too well, but, to make assurance doubly sure, had run up a brick wall in front of it"! Such are the obstacles raised by obscurantists in the path of those who would further a knowledge of their [illegible] Libraries are surely meant to be used. But the guardians of these libraries, or rather godowns of books, think otherwise. They pursue a dog in the manger policy with respect to them : they of course can make no use of them, and they do not allow others who can, to have any access to them. The intelligent Jain community have seen the futility of this policy and how harmful it is to themselves. Some time ago they succeeded in obtaining access to this hoard of books at Jaisalmer and proceeded to catalogue their contents. But for some mysterious reason this was stopped and the library once more closed. Now they have appealed to their Chief, and we trust they will not have appealed in vain. The Jains should be allowed to proceed with their work of cataloguing which has been undertaken by the Jain Conference. Better still if the Maha Rawul were to direct a detailed catalogue, describing fully the contents of the important books in this hoard, to be made by a learned scholar of the Jain religion and literature, like Dr. Hermann Jacobi, who might willingly come over and do the work which Buhler was prevented from doing. Such a work would reflect great credit on the Maha Rawul under whose auspices it would appear, and whose name would be held in honour by all scholars of Jainism in the world. He has a unique opportunity and he would do well to seize it in the interests of science.

DECREASING PLAGUE.

ACCORDING to the returns relating to plague during May, June and July the steady decrease was maintained so that while there were 2,540 cases and 2,129 deaths from this cause in the Presidency during May, in June there were only 787 cases and 684 deaths and in July 795 cases and 564 deaths, while the number of places infected in July was fifty or less than half the number in May. The slight increase in the number of cases in July as compared with June is due to a widespread outbreak in the Poona, Satara and Belgaum Districts. In the Poona District the number of cases and deaths rose from 4 and 3 respectively in June to 112 and 72, in Satara from complete absence of the disease to 78 cases and 48 deaths, and in the Belgaum District from 24 cases and 20 deaths to 158 cases and 109 deaths, while Kolhapur had 14 cases and 12 deaths in July, although it was quite free in June. A very remarkable decrease is recorded in Baroda Territory as, too, in Cutch. In Bombay city the number of cases declined from 1,075 in May to 236 in June and 155 in July, there being 135 deaths in the last month as compared with 962 in May. In Karachi city there were 590 cases and 534 deaths in May : this was reduced to 203 and 193 in June and again to 64 and 63 in July. In Bombay the average mortality for July during the last four years, excluding the mortality from plague, was 2,409, and deducting the number of plague deaths from the total last month it seems that the health of the city remains very stationary, a difference of only two from the average being somewhat remarkable.

THE BACILLUS OF UNREST.

L'Inde S'en Arrangera Mal.

"Life, my whole sole chance to prove—although at man's apparent cost—
What is beauteous and what ugly, right to strive for, right to shun,
Fit to help, and fit to hinder,—prove my forces every one,
Good and evil,—learn life's lesson, hate of evil, love of good,
As 'tis set me understand so much as may be understood."

While travelling by rail the other day, my ears caught unintentionally what an English and an Indian gentleman were discussing gaily, which I jot down for what it is worth, thinking it may prove of interest to a few of your readers.

"Can you tell me what it is the Indians want, and why they are so dissatisfied with the British Government? It seems you are for arguing with me the question, which is exercising the mind of every thinking individual, and I am not sure I am competent to tackle it, but I shall try if you are prepared to bear with me and take all I say in good part."

"You can freely speak to me your mind without drapery and without disguise, that is just what I should like very much to know. What puzzles me is that with all we have done and are doing for you, how can you people be so obtuse-headed and ungrateful as not to see it : "Doucement monsieur S'il vous plait!" Rather we are acute-headed enough to see and acknowledge it, and see the other side "too" which you don't, or if you do, ignore it. We are fully alive to the fact that India cannot be better governed by a foreign power then it is by the British. We have such security of life and property, such liberty and justice between Indians and Indians, such facilities of travel and communication as we never have had under our own rulers. This is as much in your interest as in ours. You have a lofty reputation to uphold as the foremost liberal nation in the world, as the one Power which has habitually proclaimed the principles and held the language of generous sympathy and unselfish public morality. I am well inclined to love and admire England, and even to adore such of her sons as blend in their character a sublime code and a sound judgment as to the truly right and good, with that delicate chivalry of honour characteristic of the purest of the old noblesse. This is genial and pleasant to hear from one so candid and fair as you, but what are the harsh things thought of us? That in your eyes the cause whose success is useful to England is ever the cause of justice. The men or class who serve British interests have all sorts of virtues think you and who impair have all sorts of defects as if the criterion of the honest and the just must be sought in what favours or harms them. The only scale of human morality known to you is that your enemies are all naturally "coquins" and your friends "grands hommes." You never consider the Indians except from the selfish stand-point of your own grandeur. All sympathetic sentiment for what is not yourself is generally marked by absence. Do you not notice what passes among us, what we think, feel, suffer or do, except in reference to how it affects you, and what advantage you may draw therefrom? When you seem most occupied with us, you are in reality occupied with yourself. I certainly feel there is some exaggeration in this picture but can I say there is not much truth in it?"

"However unjust the accusation I believe we must have given some grounds for it by our language and our manners. But as to the charge itself, I must avow my conscientious conviction that it is monstrously overdrawn. We have hailed the progress of civilisation and of prosperity everywhere. We have expressed the warmest appreciation of the efforts and aspirations of liberty wherever they have broken forth. "Pieus' je vous prie, not in India surely. Had you a single good word to help the Congress movement forward at its inception? How long you have been starting primary education? Has the prosperity of India been occupying you? Then why so tardy in teaching her sons technical and scientific education to enable them to lay bare her mineral resources, to start industries and develop her commerce. If you had navigable and irrigating canals instead of the network of feeder railways, you would surely have saved the poor against famine besides rendering agricultural life prosperous. But all that would have been India's gain, and you did not covet her for her sake, but for yours. India whether won by the sword or by your superior wit is an extensive hunting ground for your sons and you are in no hurry whatever to lay open the gates of your preserves to Indians. Assuredly you are the best compared to other Europeans. You were wild with disinterested enthusiasm and delight, seeing Italy struggling to be free. Republican France, within eighteen months after she had turbulently seized her own liberties, sent an army without the faintest vestage of a just pretext to crush the republican liberties of Rome. Why? It did not suit her to have a great and independent Italy beside her. It wont suit you to encourage the many aspirations of the Indians, culminating in the far remote future in the autonomy granted by England to her colonies. The majority of us who have realised that you are not "Celestial people" to use Swedenborg's expression, can have patience with the goings-on of Anglo-Indian autocrats who rule the bureaucracy. The few who cannot and will not see this have become desperate and turned extremists. But like Mme. de Sevigne's cousin M. de Conlanges suddenly breaking off while pleading a suit concerning a marsh disputed by two peasants, one of whom was called Grappin, and exclaiming "excuse me gentleman I am drowning myself in Grappin's marsh," I fear I shall have to subscribe myself your most obedient servant, seeing that I am lossing myself in the tangle of polities, and may be talking sedition for ought I know to the contrary."

Our destination draws near and you are as far as ever from putting your finger on the sore point and say, here lies the bacillus of unrest, and here its riddance.

"A large order for one feeble as I am, however I shall attempt to meet it. Sober meditation had told me long years before this, that what was calculated to bring an "impasse" one day was your contempt of and arrogance to the educated Indian. Why aggravate your unsocial selfishness in making him feel he wears chains by your language and manners? The tone you would not and could not adopt towards your domestic servants at home is civility itself compared to the way you speak at times to your subordinates in office. For every imperious act of little or much significance over which the Anglo-Indian press seems in entire agreement, either to say nothing or to explain it away for the sake of upholding that most absurd, ridiculous and mischievous notion of British prestige, a thousand hearts are turned against you. Can't you take a sensible view of what prestige really consists in? If you were the first to denounce the acts of injustice and oppression occasionally exercised by such of your people, agents and pro-consuls as are a disgrace to Britain's fair name, you would add infinitely to the eclat of the prestige so dear to you. It would sink deep into the heart of the educated Indian, and prove to him the futility of expecting to be better governed. Instead of such sane things what is it you do? You find out all manner of extenuating circumstances, to justify and support arbitrary doings. Do you know how difficult you have made it to bring an English offender to book? His testimony is worth ever so much more than the Indian's, and none but an English police-man alone dare touch him, so that ere one could be got to collar him, or call him up to give his name, he has ample time to escape. This means you are not for letting the Indian enjoy his love of liberty and of human dignity to the full. The result is inevitable. Irritable minds are inoculated with hate pure and simple of all that is English, and hence this sedition which I do not hold for a moment will turn out well for India. On the contrary, as I have said, "L' Inde s'en arrangera mal."

"Do you think you can suggest a remedy?"

"If you won't laugh, I have one to put forward. It is for you to see if it will do. You know the world is marching onward day by day towards a condition of social equality, and drags everyone along with it. Your choice must lie one day between evils henceforth inevitable. Now a Swaraj which the Indian seems to desire so, must necessarily be on democratic lines, and though it may procure real benefits to the people who can bear it, has none of the elevated features their imagination would endow it with ; more : it can only maintain itself under certain conditions of faith, enlightenment, and private morality, which they have not yet reached, and which they must labour to obtain before grasping their political results. Now, you can learn a lesson from the lively difference that arose in 1873 between Bismark and Count Arnim then German Ambassador at Paris, as to the form of Government in France that would suit Prussian patriots. Bismark was for a Republic to lead the French fatally from dyspepsia to apepsia, and from apepsia to anarchy. Arnim was for restoring the Monarchy as would be taken up with its own inextricable affairs leaving it no time to think of foreign ones, and having for its device, "Tout pour la vie, rien pour l'honneur." To prove to the Indians that Swaraj has been clothed by them in false colours and is very far from an easily realised dream, why not set apart a small province to experiment upon and ask a heterogeneous body of educated Indians to administer it? Can you imagine anything more pleasant to disarm your opponents? It will bring down of itself the fine Indian speakers Meanwhile you must follow Burke's advice who says we are all a sort of children that must be soothed and managed. Let such of your officers as can sooth and manage the Indians by their unassuming pleasant ways be promoted and preferred to distinctions over those who fail to do the like, owing to their ungovernable tempers, and their starched stuck up, stand-offish ways. Why should it not form a part of their covenant; that every such officer no matter what the department, would be considered disloyal to Government and discharged the service? He is as dangerous to British rule for freading on the susceptibilities of the Indians as the seditious extremist." "Well as to your Utopian proposal of an experimental state, it is for the authorities to consider, but I certainly go with you in most of your views. Before saying good-bye let me remind you of what the poet says :—

"We are in God's hand
"How strange now looks the life he makes us lead :
"So free we seem, so fettered fast we are!
"I feel he laid the fetter : let it lie!"

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION.

THE following is a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th July, on the Report on the Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce held in May :—

"I have the honour to forward the report of the Principal, Elphinstone High School, on the London Chamber of Commerce Examination.

"Government will, I think, observe with satisfaction the increase in the number of entries and of institutions sending up candidates.

"It is to be regretted that in the Junior Examination more candidates do not appear in handwriting. Many young men in this country write a very bad hand and are refused employment on that account.

"I trust that Government will sanction the remuneration proposed. The excess of expenditure over the allotment, viz., Rs. 345-10-2 (?312-10-2) can be met out of savings on Principal Sharp's salary.

[illegible] for the full certi[illegible] Rs. solut[illegible] 7th Au[illegible] "Gazette [illegible] why the examinat[illegible] reported that there would [illegible] be more than one candidate and that it was doubtful if there would even be one."

The following Resolution on the above has been issued:—Government notice with satisfaction the growing popularity of the Examinations and hope that in future candidates will be forthcoming for the full commercial certificate in connection with which, special arrangements have been made with the London Chamber of Commerce for holding the examination in Oriental Languages and English in lieu of other European Languages.

The payment of the honoraria proposed by the Principal is sanctioned. With reference to paragraph 4 of his letter, the Director should be requested to submit a re-appropriation statement through the Accountant General.

The following is the report sent by Mr. F. W. Marrs, Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, to the Director of Public Instruction.

I have the honour to report that, as notified, the London Chamber of Commerce Examination was held on the 11th, 12th and 13th May last.

As evidence of the growing popularity of these examinations it may be pointed out that there were 130 more entries this year than last year and candidates appeared from 27 institutes this year and from 18 last year. No examination was held in Gujarati or Marathi from lack of candidates.

In consequence of the paucity of candidates from Karachi, the centre there was abolished. No candidate appeared from Karachi this year and no protest was made against its abolition as a centre.

Appendix C shows the receipts and expenditure up to date, according to which there is a balance of Rs. 1,504-5-10. If the proposed rates of remuneration are sanctioned, there will be a net profit to Government of Rs. 884-5-10. The total expenses will amount to Rs. 2,312-10-2, whereas the budget allowance is Rs. 1,967 (Rs. 2,000). The expenses, as they include the fees payable to the London Chamber of Commerce, increase with the number of candidates, but the receipts and the profit to Government also increase proportionately.

Remuneration on the same scale as last year is proposed. The examination had to be held in the middle of the long holidays, necessitating the return of the staff concerned. The correspondence which continues throughout the year is increasing :—

	Rs.
Principal	250
First Master	125
Second Master	125
Six Supervisors at Rs. 5 each ...	30
Clerk	75
Peons	15
Total ..	620

DEFEAT OF ABDEL AZIZ.

MULAI HAFID DECISIVELY VICTORIOUS.

Heavy Engagement near Marrakesh.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Reuter wires from Tangier that an official wireless telegram states that the advance guard of Abdel Aziz's force has been routed by Mulai Hafid near Marrakesh.

It is reported, on the most trustworthy authority, that the whole of Abdel Aziz's army was decisively defeated and fled in confusion, and that Abdel Aziz was captured or took refuge in the French zone.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

It is confirmed that Abdel Aziz has been defeated with heavy loss. He was surprised on the night of the 20th instant. Most of his troops went over to Mulai Hafid. Abdel Aziz fled to Settat in the French zone.

Mulai Hafid's supporters are jubilant. They state that the proclamation of Malai Hafid at Tangier is only a question of a few days.

THE MACEDONIAN GENDARMERIE.

Russian Officers' Leave.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Russian officers of the Macedonian Gendarmerie, who are at present absent, have been granted an extension of leave of absence with a view to their recall.

CHINA AND OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Importation of Hypodermic Drugs and Appliances.

FEARFUL THREAT AGAINST OFFENDERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that China shows no relaxation of her anti-opium policy, but a formidable difficulty is the immense importation of morphia and of hypodermic appliances.

An Imperial Edict has been promulgated, which declares that Chinese manufacturing morphia or hypodermic appliances, and shopkeepers selling morphia without a permit, shall be banished to a pestilential frontier of the Empire.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Severe Competition for Marconi.

MR. DE FORREST AT LAST RECOGNISED.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The American expert, Mr. DeForrest, with the consent of the French Government, has engaged the Eiffel Tower for the establishment of wireless telegraphy between Paris and New York.

He is confident of success.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S ESTATE.

Heavy Drain of Death Duties.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at a luncheon at Eastbourne, said that the heavy death duties had compelled him considerably to curtail the scale of expenditure maintained by the late Duke.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Yorkshire beat Gloucester at Cheltenham by 182 runs.

Notts beat the Philadelphians at Nottingham by 130 runs.

Playing on the Canterbury ground, Kent beat Leicester by an innings and 156 runs.

The following matches were abandoned:—
Essex vs. Surrey.
Sussex vs. Middlesex.
Hampshire vs. Warwickshire.
Lancashire vs. Worcestershire.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The death occurred on the 19th instant of Sir F. B. Henniker, on board the "Arabia."

[Sir Frederick Brydges Henniker was born in 1862 and succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1906. He was educated at Wellington College and at the time of his death was a Major in the King's Royal Rifles.]

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has received a letter from Mr. Jacob Sassoon very kindly offering Rs. 1,500 as a contribution towards the expenses of the course of lectures on the higher aspects of commerce which are to be given in Bombay in the coming winter.

MR. BART, Manager of the North-Western Railway, and Mr. Bean, the Traffic Superintendent, arrived in Quetta, on the 22nd instant, where they intend making a short stay.

AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA.

CORDIAL MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The Fleet's Pacific Purpose.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Governor-General has telegraphed to President Roosevelt. His Excellency in his message says: "The Australians are glad of the opportunity to express their admiration of your sailors and the esteem and affection in which your country is held, whose glorious flag they hope to see always floating beside that of their Motherland."

President Roosevelt in his reply expressed appreciation of the American people of the generous hospitality shown to the fleet. The voyage, the President says, is one of peace for the American Navy and a menace to no Power, "on the contrary, as we believe, an asset of high importance securing peace and justice throughout the world."

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The American papers are interpreting the enthusiasm of the welcome given to the American fleet in Australasia as meaning that Australasia looks to America rather than to England.

Some journals give a warning that America would not interfere in a quarrel between England and Japan involving the integrity of Australasia.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Mr. Lloyd-George in Berlin.

TARDY INVESTIGATIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who is at present in Berlin, has paid a visit to the Minister of the Interior, and intends enquiring into the Old Age Pension system as worked in Germany.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Mr. Lloyd-George is also studying in Berlin Workmen's insurance and the working of State Railways and taxation.

He talked and dined with the Minister of the Interior yesterday.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Lloyd-George said his visit was an unofficial one.

He was convinced that Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, whom he was resolved to consult on every point, approved of everything he had done.

THE BATTLE OF VIMEIRA CELEBRATION.

King Manuel's First Provincial Appearance.

SATISFACTORY RECEPTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

King Manuel made his first appearance outside Lisbon to-day, the occasion being the celebration of the centenary of the battle of Vimeira.

His Majesty, in unveiling the monument, commemorating the Duke of Wellington's victory made a short speech.

Altogether it was a memorable military spectacle.

His Majesty in returning to the capital drove through the wine districts and met with an excellent reception.

THE MAYPOLE DISASTER.

Sympathy of the King.

FLOODED MINE RESTORES ITS DEAD.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Maypole Colliery has been flooded. 76 dead have been recovered.

The King has telegraphed his sympathy with the families of the victims.

THE S. S. "LUSITANIA."

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

A correction of the time taken by the "Lusitania" in her passage gives four days fifteen hours.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S S. "Egypt," with the English mails of 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 20th instant.

THE accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year ending 31st March 1908 have just been audited by the Government auditors. The final result of the year's working as shown in these accounts was reported at a meeting of the Board held on the 13th instant. The gross receipts aggregated a little over Rs. 78 3-4 lakhs and the expenditure under all heads, including interest and sinking fund charges, was Rs. 66 1-2 lakhs, showing the large surplus of Rs. 12 1-4 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 7 1-2 lakhs was absorbed by the rebate on charges allowed during the year, leaving a net surplus of a little over Rs. 4 3-4 lakhs, which will be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund. With this addition the Reserve will aggregate Rs. 55 lakhs.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

A Four-Year Programme.

30 BATTLESHIPS TO BE BUILT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The "Observer" states that the Government, with a view to avoiding the annual Anglo-German wranglings, has agreed to the necessity of a four years' naval programme till 1911, when it is hoped that Germany will be able to consider the possibility of a naval entente.

Such a programme would provide for the building of thirty battleships of the "Dreadnought" or "Indomitable" type and would cost fifty millions sterling above the present estimates.

The Cabinet is still undecided as to the method of raising the money.

SPEECH BY MR. BOTHA.

Attack on Lord Milner.

THE £3,000,000 LOAN.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

A telegram from Pretoria states that Mr. Botha, speaking in the Legislature, declared that Lord Milner's administration was the most unfortunate thing that ever happened to the Transvaal.

The distribution of the grant of £3,000,000 was, he said, the ugliest incident in the country's history.

REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

Standard Raised by Nasrullah Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 22.

IT is rumoured that Nasrulla Khan, the brother of H. H. the Amir of Kabul, has raised a rebellion in the capital of Afghanistan, and that actual fighting has commenced.

ARMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

We have received news fully confirming our recent statements as to the widespread traffic in arms in Eastern Afghanistan and the tribal country. Good breech-loaders are now selling at Rs. 150 each, while ammunition is also very cheap.

U. P. GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Strikers Being Replaced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

Developments are new proceeding in connection with the strike of 200 piece-workers at the United Provinces Government Press.

A few days ago the Lieutenant-Governor telegraphed instructions that the ringleaders in the affair were to be dismissed, and he also stated that, provided the other strikers returned to work at once, he would take their representations into consideration. Fifteen ringleaders have been dismissed accordingly; but none of the strikers have resumed their duties, and the authorities at the Government Press are taking on fresh hands from other stations. Already about 50 places of the strikers have been filled in this way, and more men are being engaged each day.

It is the contention of the authorities that the present system of work and rates of payment have been in vogue for eight years, and that the men were never in a better position, so far as money matters are concerned, under any other system.

RANGPUR DACOITY CASE.

Trial of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

The dacoity case in which Ishan Chandra Chakrabutty, Ashutosh Majumdar and Mahendra Lal Lahiri are charged, under sections 399 and 402 of the Indian Penal Code for making preparations for committing a dacoity, and collecting men for the same, came on for hearing before Mr. Vas, District Magistrate of Rangpur, yesterday.

These are the same men who Narendra Gossain, the approver, said had arranged to loot the house of a Hindu widow in Rangpur.

Six witnesses were examined and one of them, Karimuddin, an old offender, said that Ashutosh, the second accused, told him one night to go to the house of Kaliranjan, for dacoity; but he refused, as on the previous night the police daroga came to the locality. He then went and told Ashutosh Babu's men, whom he saw under a banian tree, wearing pugrees and short-sleeved guernseys and carrying lathis, to clear. He would be able to identify the men.

The other witnesses threw no light on the dacoity case, which was adjourned to the 3rd proximo.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR of Baroda has decided to abandon his visit to Simla, in consequence of his son's illness.

THE Prime Minister of Nepal is likely to arrive at Calcutta, to-day, and will leave at once en route for Katmandu.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

EDITORS ARRESTED.

Houses Searched.

THE "DESHA SEWAK" AND "KESARI."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The following telegram appears in to-day's "Bande Mataram":—

Nagpur, August 21.—At 2 p.m. the police, headed by the District Superintendent of Police, arrested Mr. Kolhatkar, editor of the "Desha Sewak," immediately on his arrival by the Calcutta mail, on the platform.

Supre, the editor of the "Kesari," was also arrested.

The offices were searched. They proceeded with Mr. Kolhatkar to his house, which is under search. The search is still proceeding of the houses of both the arrested men.

The "Swaraj."

HEAD CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

In the "Swaraj" sedition case, yesterday, before the District Magistrate, Bezwada, S. Narayana Swamy, police head constable, deposed that the accused, Bodi Narayana Rao, had said that the Feringhis originally came to this country as merchants, and subsequently conquered it; that out of 364 days in the year they had food in this country sufficient only for 24 days, and the food required for them for the rest of the year went from this country; that they were vexing and oppressing Indians by numerous heavy taxes; that railroads were built solely for their good, though with Indian money; that taxes on exports were heavy, while those on imports were light; that England had only iron and coal mines, while everything good was to be found in India only; that people here should not be afraid of the English officials; that even if Rs. 20 were offered for every cart, no cart man in Bezwada should engage himself for the Sircar Official, even if it be the Collector.

"Swadeshi Mitram."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

A Tinnevelly correspondent telegraphs that G. Subramania Iyer was arrested at Courtallam at 10 a. m. yesterday, the arrest being effected by Inspector Dharmalinga Moodelliar.

He was detained at Tenkasi yesterday and brought to Tinnevelly by train this morning, *en route* to Madras.

The alleged offences against him are under Sections 124A and 153A, I. P. C., in respect of articles published in the "Swadeshi Mitram" on the 14th and 27th February, 4th, 9th and 27th April, the 20th May, and 3rd and 5th June last.

His arrest has created a painful sensation locally.

In the search at the "Swadeshi Mitram" office Armenian Street, yesterday, the police seized and sealed a large number of accounts, correspondence, books, files of papers, etc., and took possession of them.

During the search the main entrance to the premises was barred and guarded by the police; but the work of printing the evening issue of the journal was not interfered with. The paper was published as usual.

"The India."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

Srinivassa Iyengar, editor of "India," who was arrested yesterday was brought up this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Chambers and remanded until the 4th September. Particulars of the offences with which he is charged are not yet available.

Political Meetings Prohibited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has prohibited the holding of all political meetings in the public squares of Calcutta for a period of two months.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Manicktola Conspiracy Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

The trial of the prisoners in the Manicktola gang conspiracy will commence, at the Alipore Sessions, on the 7th September, and as they are all being defended, the trial is believed to be likely to last for five months.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

Fresh Outbreak.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

Cholera has again broken out in Madras and Tuticorin port has been declared infected. The customary quarantine rules are being enforced.

THE JUOTGH TRAGEDY.

Trial of Karim Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The trial of Karim Khan in connection with the recent Jutogh tragedy commences to-morrow, before Mr. Rose, Sessions Judge.

THE ADEZAI RAID.

Hindus Carried away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 22.

The "Pioneer" states that a raid, in the neighbourhood of Abazai, occurred on the night of the 18th instant.

It would appear that the raiders were Mohmands, who gathered in the Alikhandi valley and then made a dash into British territory. They secured a considerable amount of loot, and carried off two or three Hindus as prisoners. The band recrossed the frontier before active pursuit could be instituted.

According to Border reports, there had been "jirgahs" held of certain sections of the tribe, in the previous week, and the matter of raiding was openly discussed. The influence of the other sections, who have every desire to stand well with Government, was not sufficient to prevent the malcontents from renewing their raids.

It now remains to be seen how far the Mohmands as a tribe have committed themselves, and whether sporadic raiding is likely to take place on lines similar to that in the spring.

Due precautions will be taken along the Michni-Abazai border, though the season is not one in which troops can be employed with advantage.

Sir G. Roos Keppel, the Chief Commissioner, proceeded to Peshawar from Nathia Guli on the news of the raid being received. The gang which raided Abazai on the Mohmand border on the 18th instant appears to have consisted of some 70 or 80 Khoda Khel, Kandahari Safis and Ambahar Utman Khel, who entered the village unopposed.

The Deputy Commissioner has summoned the Halimzai and Pendiali "jirgas," through whose limits the raiders are supposed to have retired.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent states:—On Wednesday night last, at about 10 o'clock, a raid was made upon Adezai Smalal, a village situated near the bridge of boats over the Shah Alam branch of the Kabul River, and on the direct road between Peshawar and Shave Andar. The party of raiders is believed to have numbered about forty persons and is said to have consisted of UtmanKhel and Khuda Khel. On entering the village they seized a Hindu shop-keeper and his son and daughter and looted several of the houses, from which they removed all moveable property. During the night the Hindu shopkeeper managed to escape and has returned in safely to Adezai. His son and daughter were taken across the border into independent territory and are still in the hands of the raiders, while in the village the raiders seized another family of Hindus who had become Muhammadans, but they were released on making the fact of their conversion known.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

Liquidators Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the Commercial Bank held yesterday there were some 29 shareholders present, Mr. Eardley Norton being in the chair.

By unanimous consent, Messrs. Meugens, G. P. Neison and H. W. Hales, of Messrs. Meugens King and Simson, were appointed official liquidators. It is probable that the liquidators will declare an 8 annas dividend at the earliest possible moment.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. R. D. Mehta expressed his regret that the advice of Messrs. Meugens King and Simson had not been acted upon some two years ago, when they gave it as their opinion that voluntary liquidation was the course which the Bank should adopt.

The meeting passed off quietly, every confidence being expressed in the endeavours of the liquidators to terminate matters as speedily and as satisfactorily as possible.

MURDER OF A PATHAN.

A Fruit-seller Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 22.

News has been received here that a Pathan has been found murdered on the Chaman border.

From the description given, it is supposed that the murdered man was a Christian, converted by the Church Missionary Society nine years ago.

The Revd. Mr. Ball and Dr. Holland have gone to Chaman to-day to identify the body.

This Pathan Christian was in the Quetta Mission Hospital as a patient, as well as a Kandahari fruit-seller, who, it seems, persuaded the Christian to accompany him to Chaman. They both left the hospital on the 9th instant.

The Pathan Christian had in his possession Rs. 50, which were not found on the murdered man.

NAWAB OF MALER KOTLA.

Death from Cholera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The Nawab of Maler Kotla died on Friday night of cholera.

THE High Court, Calcutta, entertained Sir Robert Rampini at a farewell dinner on Friday night at Golightly Hall.

THE GHAZIABAD ACCIDENT.

Station-master's Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

The following is Sunder Lal's statement during the hearing of the Ghaziabad case, 19th August:—

I was Assistant Station-master at Dasna on the 6th May. At 5-28 I got the out-report from Pilkhua and at 5-30 I asked Ghaziabad for a tablet on the instrument. No one else was in the room when I asked Ghaziabad for line-clear. I got no answer, so I started selling tickets. The Station-master came up then and asked me whether I was selling tickets or trying to get a tablet. I told him I could get no answer from Ghaziabad. I returned to the instrument and got the line-clear at 5-35. The Station-master was closing up the cash in the front room at the time. I then made an entry in the train signal register and put the tablet on the table. The train arrived at 5-43 and left Dasna at 5-45. I gave the Guard the tablet at my office-door. I gave the out-report as soon as the train had gone, then I started issuing tickets for 26 down. At 6 o'clock, after having counted the cash, I made over charge to Jewahir Lal. I got three beats in reply to my out-report from Ghaziabad. Ghaziabad never asked me for a tablet when I was asking for a tablet. I first gave one beat, but I got no answer. The second time I gave the one beat, I got my reply from Ghaziabad. I then gave two beats pause one, and pressed the bell plugger. I got the same reply back, and I got my tablet. No. 23 up was 18 minutes late. At 6 o'clock I went to my quarters; later the Station-master came to my quarters and told me a collision had occurred. I told him I had received my tablet and gave the tablet to the second Guard. This letter on page 31 of exhibit 59 is in my handwriting:—

To District Traffic Superintendent:—

"Sir,—I beg to state, the Station-master at Ghaziabad did not give proper beats, so I did not give him tablet."

As already reported, the Magistrate has now framed charges against Monk and Sunder Lal, the Assistant Station-master of Ghaziabad and Dasna.

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA.

Address to Sir Louis Dane.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

Sir Louis Dane, to-day, received and replied to an address presented by the members of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, in which reference was made to the present unrest.

His Honour expressed his confidence in the traditions of loyalty in the Punjab, and referred to the enormous increase in prosperity in the Province and the spread of education under the British rule, and said that he was full of sympathy with those who desire to see a liberal and progressive policy suited to the conditions of the country and the people.

He hoped that public-spirited men of position, wealth and education would come forward more freely to assist the Government in the due administration of the cities and districts of their native land, and so qualify for a greater voice in the determination of the general government.

MURDER OF A SERVANT.

Muktear of Khulna Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

The following telegram appears in to-day's "Bengalee":—

Khulna, August 22.—Sasi Bhusan Roy, a muktear of Khulna, has been arrested, on suspicion, for the murder of his servant Kadir Shaik, whose body was found in a decomposed state four or five days after he had been missing.

The Deputy Magistrate released the accused on bail of Rs. 500.

Before Sasi Babu left the Court, he was again arrested and sent to the "hajut," under the orders of the District Magistrate.

MR. RADHA CHARAN PAL.

Honored by Indians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

Last night a number of Indian gentlemen gathered at the India Club to do honour to the Hon'ble Mr. Radha Charan Pal, for the services he has been rendering to the people in the capacity of Municipal Commissioner and as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

In acknowledging the toast to his health, Mr. Radha Charan Pal said that it had become the fashion with some people to attribute the unrest solely to Indians; but if one were to take a dispassionate view of the situation one cannot ignore the fact that it was due to disappointed hopes, to vagaries of misguided and over-zealous officers, to a systematic contempt of public opinion by the Government and to the overbearing and supercilious manners of a class of Europeans who intoxicated with the pride of their race, look down upon Indians as a subject race. He thought every endeavour should be made to restore cordial relations between the two races.

THE new petroleum rules for India will probably be published next month.

THE Burma Oil-Fields Committee which meets at Rangoon on the first September will proceed to Yenanyung to examine the present state of affairs on the spot.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

Strike Riots Near Paris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 17.

OBEYING the incitements of the social revolutionary, not to say anarchist, party of *action directe* which controls the forces of the mischievous organisation calling itself the General Confederation of Labour, 4,000 Paris workmen declared a strike of 24 hours on July 30, in order to visit *en masse* a number of their comrades also on strike at Draveil near Villeneuve Saint Georges, a small town close to Paris.

The strikers, led by some of the chiefs of the Labour Confederation and headed by a red flag, marched on foot from Paris in the hot sun singing the "Carmagrole" and the "Internationale" quite in the Jacobin red revolutionary manner, naturally causing great alarm to all peaceable inhabitants on their way. On reaching Velleneuve Saint Georges the strikers were met by a cavalry detachment, which on attempting to disperse the mob were met with shouts of "a bas l'armee," showers of stones and a number of pistol shots. Later on the strikers and their friends in the town erected barricades with paving stones torn from the highway and beams taken from unfinished houses. Troops were sent to remove the barricades but met with a most determined resistance and a prolonged fight ensued, pistols and stones being again freely used by the strikers. The latter were only dislodged from their barricades after repeated charges by the military. After the strikers had been vainly called upon to surrender, the troops were ordered to fire in the air, which they did no less than four times. This being utterly disregarded by the mob the soldiers at last discharged a volley killing and wounding several of the rioters. Several of the officers and soldiers were severely hurt by the stones thrown by their assailants. There being every indication to prove that the whole business was a premeditated revolutionary act organised by the Labour Confederation, the Government after a hurriedly convened Cabinet Council issued warrants for the arrest of the bulk of the officers of that organization. The ringleaders will be individually prosecuted for acts of rebellion, but no measures of repression will be adopted against the confederation. Many republicans would like to see the Government act with much greater rigour against an organization which is frankly revolutionary and subversive in its aims, but the socialistic or ultra-radical antecedents of some, at least, of the Ministers renders the Cabinet reluctant to proceed to extremities against the Jacobins of the republican party. The difficulty lies in the fact that in France as elsewhere Socialists and Radicals, when out of office, or not holding responsible positions, use language and make promises which they have to modify or forget when confronted by the responsibilities of office. Hence for some time past a process of cleavage has been proceeding between the Ministerial party and the Extreme Socialists and Radicals of the Left—the modern Jacobins, in fact—who regard M. Clemenceau and his followers as nothing better than political renegades. Great capital is being made by the organs of the Confederation of Labour of the firing of the troops upon the rioters at Villeneuve Saint Georges. Nothing, of course, is said of the prolonged and trying provocation which the soldiers endured. The journal "La Guerre Sociale" published a cartoon of M. Clemenceau's head on a pike under the title of 'L'Assassin.' The republic was described as a 'Rebublique d'Assassins,' social war was openly preached and a general strike for August 3 was proclaimed, the proletariat being urged to oppose force to force. A partial strike of printers did occur causing much inconvenience to the newspaper press. Several journals could not, in fact, appear at all. There was also a strike of electricians on the evening of August 6, when the electric light was suddenly switched off and Paris remained in darkness for an hour and a half, the restaurants being compelled to use candles during that time. The men, however, suddenly returned to work declaring that they had received satisfaction, though of what nature is not yet known. When the electric light gave out in the cafes a partial strike of waiters took place and a number of customers took advantage of the confusion to decamp without paying for what they had had. All the entertainments depending upon electric light had to be abandoned. It seems rather an outrage that a handful of men like the electricians Union should be able for some alleged grievance or the other to put a great capital like Paris to so much inconvenience. The great general strike decreed by the Labour Confederation was, however, a complete fiasco. It was in no sense general owing to the fact that the trades unions failed to respond to the incitements of the Confederation. M. Juares the Socialist, despite numerous attempts to "draw" him, remained silent for two or three days as regards the riots at Villeneuve Saint Georges and the attitude of the anarchists at the head of the Labour Confederation. He has, however, at last published in the "Humanite" a belated apology for that organisation. It is a diffuse and disingenuous document consisting mainly of a defence of revolutionary violence.

The Confederation did not, he says, succeed at Villeneuve Saint Georges solely because it was not yet strong enough. To secure success for such movements the trade unions should be thoroughly organised and their plans well laid. The Prefect of the Seine has issued a decree excluding the "Union des Syndicats" (Federation of Trades Unions) from the Paris Labour Exchange, on the ground that this union has been carrying on in the Labour Exchange an anarchist and anti-patriotic agitation, that it constitutes really a branch of the General Confederation of Labour which is charged with causing the recent fatal riots near Paris, and that it has made use of its

offices for purposes contrary to those for which the offices were intended.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Count Zeppelin's airship has not only failed in a second attempt to satisfy the test imposed by the German Government of remaining 24 hours in the air but the veteran inventor has had the additional misfortune of witnessing the destruction of the magnificent and costly machine with which he had got so near to solve the problem of aerial navigation.

The airship, having Count Zeppelin, the German official military representatives, one or two friends and some mechanics, twelve in all on board, started from Friedrichsafen on Lake Constance at 6-45 a. m. on August 4th, passed over Constance at 7-5 a. m., sailed over the Kaiserstahl Hills in Baden at 11 a. m. and reached Strassburg at 11-50 a. m. Here its appearance above the Cathedral was hailed with acclamations from many thousands of people wildly rejoicing at what then appeared to be their compatriot's success, while the guns of the fortress thundered a salute in accordance with the orders previously given by the Kaiser. After majestically sailing round the Cathedral the airship proceeded on its way down the Rhine to Mannheim, the aerial voyage up to that time having been most successfully accomplished. Count Zeppelin then steered for Mayence but when within sight of that place was compelled to descend in order to remedy a flaw which had developed in one of the motors. This was temporarily remedied after two or three hours work and the airship safely reached Mayence. On leaving that town at 10-15 p. m. on August 4, Count Zeppelin turned homewards, steering at first in a southerly direction and retracing his course up stream as far as Speyer whence he diverged in the direction of Carlsruhe and made for Stuttgard which was reached at 6 a.m. August 5. Two hours later a leakage in one or more of the balloons compelled Count Zeppelin to descend at 8 a.m. at Echterdingen, a small village on the slope of the Swabian Highlands where he had to await fresh supplies of hydrogen which could not reach him until the evening (Aug. 5). A vast number of people from all parts estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 people speedily collected on the spot and watched the aeronauts at work with much sympathetic interest. Towards three o'clock in the afternoon (Aug. 5) the district was visited by a hurricane accompanied by a violent thunderstorm during which a flash of lightning struck the balloon at its moorings and blew one of the cars into the air. It fell back striking the ground and a motor exploded setting fire to the adjacent parts of the airship. Several soldiers who were helping to hold down the airship were dragged into the air with the ascending car, and severely injured by the explosion. The blazing airship was caught by the storm and driven up into the air where it was completely annihilated. Fortunately no one was killed in the catastrophe. Count Zeppelin is said to have watched the destruction of his life's work in deep despair, but so long as health and strength remain to him I do not think that he will relinquish his efforts to solve the great aeronautic problem, nor will the means be lacking to enable him to continue his experiments since the German Secretary of State for the Interior has already sanctioned the payment to him of the sum of 500,000 marks (£25,000), provided for in the estimates for 1908, as compensation to the Count for his many years of self-sacrificing creative work in the building of steerable airships. Moreover subscriptions are being opened by the German newspapers on the Count's behalf and contributions to this fund will doubtless flow in not only from Germans all over the world but from admirers of inventiveness and pluck in all nationalities.

SPEED OF THE AIRSHIP.

The best speed made by Count Zeppelin's airship in the trial which has terminated so unfortunately was from Friedrichshafen to Mannheim when its performance was at the rate of 45 kilometres an hour, the distance of about 360 kilometres being accomplished in eight hours. When the Count landed above Mayence he had been 11 hours continuously in the air. His achievement therefore beats all previous records notwithstanding its disastrous ending. The Count claimed that his airship would be capable of a flight of 1,430 miles at the rate of 47 miles an hour—equivalent to a period of a little over 34 hours continuous aerial navigation. As stated above he achieved 45 miles an hour during part of his airship's voyage—a rate of speed very near his expectation. The destroyed machine was 450 feet long and 43 feet in diameter with a gas capacity of 450,000 cubic feet. As regards motive power the accounts vary, some stating that it was supplied by three Daimler motors of 140 h.p. each weighing 4 ½lb. per h.p., while others give a total h.p. of 220 supplied by two motors—one on each of the two platforms.

One weird feature characterising the airship's flight, mentioned by a "Times" correspondent at Strassburg, was the shriek of her screws as she approached and passed over the city. It was, he says, the most awesome thing about the ship, a terrible sound which was heard even above the noises all about This loud shreik, for it was more than a hum, was unexpected and became almost painful when the ship was near. Count Zeppelin has expended the whole of his private fortune amounting to over £30,000 in his aeronautic researches and experiments during the last 12 years. He has always enjoyed the patronage and warm friendship of the Kaiser, who has followed the inventor's experiments from the outset with the greatest interest. Immediately on being informed of the disaster His Majesty telegraphed to Count Zeppelin as follows :—"I hear to my sincerest regret that your balloon has been destroyed by a thunderstorm, and express to you in this extremely unfortunate mishap my heartiest sympathy, the more so because I and the whole of Germany believed that we had every reason to be able to congratulate you on the glorious conclusion of your grand and epoch-making achievement.

"Nevertheless the success which was attained must be most highly appreciated, and must console you for the misfortune you have experienced." The destruction of the Zeppelin airship is a sad blow not only for the Pan-German and Chauvinist sections of the German press but even for a number of serious papers. They all hastened to proclaim—before the disaster—that Germany now possessed an aerial machine which altogether neutralized the advantages derived by Great Britain from her naval supremacy. Even so late as the evening of August 6th, (of course, before the news of the disaster had reached Berlin) the "National Zeitung" in an article headed with the word 'Hurrah!' invited the British nation not to be alarmed at Count Zeppelin's aerial progress down the Rhine. For weeks past the German comic papers have been jubilating over the supposed triumph of the soaring German eagle over the lowlier beasts of the field and the "Wizard of the Bedensee," as they dub Count Zeppelin, was declared to have pronounced the doom of the British Empire. All this rhodomontade was, as the event proves, much too previous but it unfortunately illustrates the strength of the anti-British feeling still prevalent in Germany. Expert opinion upon the Zeppelin mishap as expressed in the leading continental papers agrees for the most part that the conquest of the air will be completely achieved by airships, on the ground that no steerable balloon particularly one so big as the Zeppelin could resist even the force of an ordinary wind much less those violent gusts which constantly lie in wait for aerial machines of this type. It is held, therefore, that the aeroplane can alone afford a practical solution of the problem of aerial navigation. M. Quinton, the founder of the Quinton prize, writing in favour of aeroplanes versus airships points to the relatively light cost of the former and to the fact "that the aeroplane alone will permit the accomplishment with a relatively small motor power of great speeds of from 200 to 300 kilometres an hour which will bring London within 24 hours of Bombay." The secret of aerial navigation by means of aeroplanes has, however, yet to be discovered. Currents of air which up to the present have so seriously impeded the success both of airships and aeroplanes evidently do not affect the flight of birds nor the almost motionless poise at great heights of large and powerful birds such as the Eagle, Condor and others. Herein lies a secret which must probably be wrested from nature before aeroplanic navigation can become a reality. Meanwhile the airship affords a temporary and partial solution of the problem, and that perhaps is the reason why it is being taken up by the British, French and German Governments.

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN TURKEY.

Events at Constantinople and in Turkey generally have developed with astonishing rapidity since the sudden and successful uprising of the Young Turkey Party. All will go well provided, first, that the Sultan does not follow the bad example of the Shah of Persia, that he does not go back upon his pledged word, does not seek by treachery and intrigue to neutralize the constitutional concessions which he has granted. The Sultan's past record as everybody knows is a bad one and in many anxious minds the question is asked: Can the leopard change his spots? Few people in Turkey or elsewhere appear to be wholly convinced of the Sultan's sincerity and loyalty and certainly some incidents have occurred that are not calculated to dispel the prevalent uneasiness. In the first place the Palace authorities, in response to the popular demand that political prisoners should be set free, liberated not only such persons but all the criminals in confinement, thus letting loose upon the country a very dangerous mass of ruffianism. Said Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, countersigned the Irade for this release, thereby exciting great indignation on the part of the Young Turks. Then the Sultan in the recently issued Hatt-i-humayun declared that the appointment of the Ministers of War and Marine should remain with himself, whereas by Art. 27 of the Constitution of 1876 the appointment of those Ministers is one of the prerogatives of the Grand Vizier. In consequence of this action on the Sultan's part the Sheikh-ul-Islam Jemal-ed-Din the most important functionary in the Empire, after a stormy sitting of the Ministerial Council on the evening of August 2, presented his resignation by way of protest against the Sultan's proposal. It was not, however, accepted. It became evident almost immediately after Said Pasha's appointment that he was not the man to cope with the present crisis. The Liberals generally regarded him as responsible for the Hatt-i-humayun issued by the Sultan and the bad impression thus produced was intensified by his apparent reluctance to take in hand certain urgently needed measures of reform—including particularly the police administration. Liberal dissatisfaction grew apace, with the result that Said Pasha resigned the post of Grand Vizier on the afternoon of August 5. The resignations followed of several other Ministers including that of the Minister of Marine which was accepted by the Grand Vizier just previous to his own resignation, a proof that the Sultan's Hatt-i-humayun had already become a dead letter and that the appointment of the Ministers of War and Marine would remain in the hands of the Grand Vizier according to the Constitution of 1876. Several ex-Ministers and Palace officials were arrested on charges of malversation of funds and various other abuses. The Sultan was visited on the evening of August 5 by a Young Turk delegation from Salonika, the members of which intimated to His Majesty the wishes of the public regarding the formation of a Cabinet and the revision of the recent Hatt-i-humayun. On the following morning a decree appointing Kiamil Pasha Grand Vizier and Jemal-ed-Din Sheikh-ul-Islam was published. Kiamil was therein ordered to choose the remaining Ministers for the new Cabinet, the principal members of which are as follows :—

Kiamil Pasha	Grand Vizier
Jemal-ed-Din Effendi,..	Sheikh-ul-Islam (unchanged).
Reshid Akif Pasha ...	Minister of the Interior.
Tewfik Pasha	Minister for Foreign Affairs (unchanged).
Redjid Pasha	Minister of War.
Mehmet Tewfik Pasha	President of the Council of State.
Zia Pasha	Minister of Finance.
Ziver Pasha	Minister of Police.
Arif Pasha	Minister of Marine.
Hassan Fehmi Pasha...	Minister of Justice.

One remarkable feature in the events of the past week has been the splendid popular reception accorded to Sir Gerald Lowther, the new British Ambassador. Great Britain, the Mother of Parliaments and of Constitutionalism, is regarded with affectionate veneration by the Turkish Liberal Party which feels that from Great Britain the Liberal cause in Turkey will receive the sincerest and most disinterested support. They are grateful for British sympathies already expressed and they are convinced that Great Britain in supporting a constitutional regime in Turkey will not this time 'put her money on the wrong horse' as Lord Salisbury expressed it. England by befriending nascent liberalism in Turkey will not only secure a fast friend in the near East where so many important British interests are engaged but will notably strengthen her influence with the millions of Mahomedans who while acknowledging her rule venerate the authority of the Khalifate over Islam.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

Turkish Officials Dismissed.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Numbers of high Turkish officials, including the ambassador at Paris, have been dismissed. Sums totalling £400,000 have been seized at the houses of arrested personages.

Macedonian Reforms.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

The proposals made by England and Russia for reforms in Macedonia have been withdrawn.

The German Airship Disaster.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

The sympathy with Count Zeppelin in the destruction of his airship at Eichterdingen, in the south of Germany, continues to take a practical shape.

Enormous sums have been subscribed, and enough has already been offered to provide a score of airships, many individuals contributing thousands of pounds each. The Berlin Bourse subscribed £8,000 to the fund which is to be presented to the Count.

Colonial Securities.

A STOCKBROKER'S MEMORIAL.

Thirty-two stockbrokers, comprising all the dealers in colonial securities on the Stock Exchange, signed a memorial to Mr. Coghlan, Agent-General of New South Wales, expressing unqualified disapproval of the proposal that inscribed stocks on the Australian register should be transferable in London.

The memorialists declare that it would be impossible to make prices or hold large amounts of stock as they now do if at any moment further unknown quantities might be thrown on the market. There would cease, they state, to be a free market, and Australian securities being no longer realisable at any time within a small range of prices they would lose favour with the bankers, the insurance companies, and the investing public.

Mr. Coghlan in a sympathetic reply said that the matter was being referred to the Government of New South Wales.

The memorial was supported by the Bank of England and the London and Westminster Bank.

Mile End Scandals.

GUARDIANS FOUND GUILTY.

After a trial lasting 20 days all the Mile End guardians who were accused of corruption were found guilty.

Mr. Justice Phillimore sentenced Alderman Rowland Hirst, who has been three times Mayor of Stepney, to pay a fine of £250, and to undergo two years' imprisonment.

Alderman G. J. Warren, J.P., was fined £250, and sent to gaol for a year.

All the other guardians were each fined £25 with various terms of imprisonment, from six to fifteen months, except Joseph Gilson, who was only fined £250.

The Franco-British Exhibition.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

The French members of the jury on colonial wines at the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush withdrew because they considered that the major part of the wines submitted bore indications which might mislead buyers as to the place of origin, such as Australian burgundy.

The British jurors tasted all the wines, and they report that the Australian wine-growers have made great strides especially in white wines.

The United States Fleet.

ARRIVAL AT AUCKLAND.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

Auckland, August 9.

America's white armada made its slow and stately entry into the harbour of Waitemata at an early hour this morning midst the booming of guns from the forts and H. M. S. Powerful and rousing cheers from a small flotilla of ferry boat and craft of every description thronged with passengers. At 7 o'clock the approach of the fleet was signalled from Mt. Victoria, and shortly afterwards the leading division of the long line of battleships, headed by Admiral Sperry's majestic flagship Connecticut, was plainly visible through the haze that lay lightly on the waters of the gulf.

The arrival of the fleet had been awaited by an immense multitude, comprising practically the whole population of Auckland, and many hundreds of visitors, including His Excellency the Governor and family, nearly the whole of the members of both Houses of Parliament, and the Prime Minister and the majority of his colleagues. This assemblage, numbering fully 100,000, had been astir from an early hour, and scattered over a wide area. Every coign of vantage commanding a view of the harbour was crowded with spectators. The many picturesque elevations and jutting headlands along the foreshore were the favourite grandstands of the populace, and One Tree Hill, Mt. Hobson, Rangitoto, and smaller peaks that stand on the northern side were more or less thickly dotted, while row after row of people lined the beaches. The weather, though hazy, was fine. It was a characteristic midwinter morning, with sunshine, and cool and exhilarating air.

The main thoroughfares in the city, deserted for the time being, were gay with fluttering bunting and decorated devices, coloured lamps, gorgeous transparencies, and ingenious designs that to-morrow night will leap into thousands of dazzling lights. For the nonce Auckland is a city of flags. There are literally thousands displayed, and the kaleidoscopic effect produced as they wave in the sunlight is indescribably pretty.

Unfortunately, owing to the early hour at which the fleet arrived, the scene was blurred by haze and mist. The upper reaches of the harbour were enveloped in a low-lying bank of fog, and out of a long white cloud only the serrated peaks of Rangitoto were visible. The lower parts of the harbour, North Head, and Rangitoto were comparatively clear, but seaward all was faint and indistinct, the vapour now disclosing them to and now concealing them from view. When the leading ships of the fleet were off Takapuna they were boarded by the pilots, and the beams of the sun, catching their sides, showed them up as dashes of light against the dark background formed by the island of Tiri. It was the first glimpse of the armada caught by the big bulk of spectators, and a buzz of excitement spread abroad. Slowly the outlines of the vessels grew clearer and clearer like a transformation scene in a pantomime, until they emerged bold and distinct from their ghostly environment. On they came in majestic array, each vessel dressed with flags, and following each other at regular intervals, all with wonderful precision. Suddenly a puff of white smoke arose from the shore, followed by the boom of a gun. It was the first salute fired by the Amokura in honour of the visitors. When between Cheltenham Beach and Rangitoto the guns of the flagship acknowledged the compliment until the great battleship was wreathed in smoke.

At 8 o'clock precisely the Connecticut rounded North Head, from which a salute had also been fired, and directed her course up the harbour, this movement giving to the long line of the following vessels, the rear of which was lost in the haze, a graceful curve. When opposite Mt. Victoria and in full view of the three warships of the Australasian squadron, the six pounders of the Connecticut again boomed forth a salute to the representatives of the British navy, to which the guns of Admiral Poore's flagship thundered back a response. A little later the whole of the winding line of battleships was visible to the spectators, moving as if impelled by one force.

If the early morning haze somewhat detracted from the full splendour of the picture it was nevertheless an impressive and, in a sense, a magnificent spectacle—an outward and visible manifestation of sea power such as had never been seen in Australasian waters before. By 9 o'clock the whole of the fleet was at anchor, lying in a single line of four vessels and two parallel lines, the single and double lines being separated by the British cruisers. The event so long and eagerly anticipated was at last over, the white armada of the great republic had come, and a new chapter in the history of the Pacific had been opened.

During the day formal official visits were exchanged. To-morrow an official reception will take place, and a week of gaiety will begin.

PRIME MINISTER'S WELCOME.

REPLY FROM ADMIRAL SPERRY.

Sydney, August 9.

Commandar Pethbridge, who went to Auckland to consult Admiral Sperry as to the arrangements made for the reception of the fleet in Australia, was the bearer of a message of welcome from the Prime Minister on behalf of Australia, and of congratulations on the conclusion of a safe voyage. Colonel Miller received the following cable message from Commander Pethbridge to-night :—"Conveyed Prime Minister's message to Admiral Sperry, who tendered heartiest thanks and appreciation of courtesy."

WELCOME MESSAGE FROM VICTORIA.

Melbourne, August 9,

The Premier sent the following cablegram to Auckland yesterday to be delivered to Admiral Sperry on the arrival of the American fleet: —"Governmmet and people of Victoria associate themselves enthusiastically with their kith and kin in New Zealand in welcoming to Australasian shores you and officers and men of American fleet."

Prohibited Immigrants.

A HAUL AT SYDNEY.

NINE CHINESE STOWAWAYS CAUGHT.

Sydney, August 9.

Inspector Donohue and another Customs officer boarded the German steamer Prinz Waldemar at an early hour yesterday morning, and were successful in unearthing nine Chinese stowaways. Inspector Donohue was not satisfied with a resultless search in Neutral Bay, and when the steamer berthed at the quay he determined to personally conduct an investigation.

With Mr. Kenirey he waited on board, and shortly after midnight, when the firemen and other Chinese had retired, descended into the region of the boilers. The nine Chinese were discovered in a deplorable condition on top of the boilers. Their faces were drawn and haggard, their limbs cramped, and they were covered with soot. The three boilers of the steamer were in use on the voyage, but only one is used in port. It was on top of the cold boilers that the Chinese were hidden and they had not not apparently been there long. They must have had other places of concealment during the voyage from Hong Kong.

GOVERNMENT having recently received petitions protesting against the construction of the new salt works at Bhandup, the petitioners have been informed that the works in question were sanctioned by the Government of India in order to prevent a shortage in the supply of salt, such as has occurred in the past, and that the necessity for making further provision for maintaining an adequate supply has not decreased. The works will be taken up by private persons in precisely the same position as those who work the present salt pans, and no competition by Government with private individuals will be involved.

LIEUTENANT C. G. BROWNE, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery.

DESTRUCTION OF ENGLISH GOODS.

Sentence Reduced—Fine Imposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

Kherode Chundra Bhuiya, late a Professor in the City College, Calcutta, was convicted by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Centai, for destroying "belati" goods in native shops, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

He appealed to the High Court, which yesterday, reduced the sentence to three months as being enough for a man in his position; but levied a fine of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 to be given to the injured shopkeepers.

LATE DUSTUR JAMASP.

Meeting of Condolence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 23.

A public meeting, at which representatives of all communities were present, was held at Council Hall on Saturday evening, to express sorrow at the death of Sirdar Dustur Hoshang Jamasp, late High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, and to pass a resolution of condolence to his family

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie presided and, before alluding to the sterling qualities of the late Dustur, read a letter from H. E. the Governor to the effect that His Excellency entirely sympathised with the objects of the meeting. His Excellency regretted at his not being able to be present owing to pressure of work, but expressed his admiration of the Dustur as a scholar, a public citizen, and as a friend. The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, the Hon'ble Mr. Selby, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Khandalawala spoke in a similar strain.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

This week's cables from Southern Indian Ocean stations show little change in the strength of the monsoon.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains H. M. H. Melhuish, I.M.S., W. F. Brayne, I.M.S., M. S. Irani, I.M.S., and W. W. Jeudwine, I.M.S., and Lieutenant E. J. C. McDonald, I.M.S., are posted to plague duty in the Punjab.

Revd. R. A. Storrs, Lahore Establishment, is permitted to retire from next November.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. J. C. Highet is posted to the Kashmir Railway Survey.

BOXING AT SECUNDERABAD.

Fourth Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 19.

FINE weather favoured boxing at the Royal Fusiliers' Tournament last evening, when another immense crowd of spectators thronged the arena, testing it to its utmost holding capacity.

The band of the Regiment was present and as usual played several tunes before the programme commenced and during the interval.

The same ring officials acted as on the three preceding days, with the exception that in the six-round contest between Howlett and Shaw, Professor Maloney officiated as Judge along with Quarter-Master Sergeant Body, and Captain Houstan refereed.

Feather Weights—2nd Round—Pte. Dorkes, Manchesters, vs. Private Judge, Manchesters. Judge won.

Bantams—2nd Round—Private. Murray, 13th Hussars, vs. Lce.-Corpl. Gallagher, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Murray won.

Novices, 10st. 8lbs.,—(Semi-Final)—Private Richardson, Royal Fusiliers, vs. Private. McConnell, 13th Hussars. McConnell won.

Light Weights - (Semi-Final)—Pte. Donegan, Manchesters, vs. Bombardier Hicks, 1st Battery, R. F. A. Hicks was disqualified and the fight given to Donegan on account of a foul.

Novices, 10st. 8lbs.,—(Semi-Final) Private Reeves, Royal Fusiliers, vs. Shoeing Smith Evans, 13th Hussars. Evans won.

Middle Weights—(Semi-Finals)—Private Raines, Royal Fusiliers, vs. Gunner Mason, 16th Battery, R. G. A. Raines won.

Six-Round Contest for Purse of Rs. 100—Private Howleff, Royal Fusiliers, vs. Bombadier Shaw, 1st Battery, R. F. A. This contest was eagerly looked forward to and it was the fight of the Tournament. Both men had been in training for months and they looked perfectly fit when stripped. It was a hammer and tongs engagement from the first round to the last, Howlett being badly punished, but he fought gamely and it was only the superior staying power that gave Shaw the victory.

Novices, 9st. 12lbs.—2nd Round—Sergt. Weedon, Royal Fusiliers, fought a bye with Burke, Royal Fusiliers, through Pte. Gokley being laid up in hospital.

Middle Weights—(Semi-Final)—Pte. Howland, Royal Fusiliers, vs. Guner Kelley, 1st Battery, R.F.A. Howland gave up.

Bantams—2nd Round—Private Bridges, Royal Fusiliers, vs. Private Caley, Manchesters. Bridges won.

Novices, 9st. 12lbs.—2nd Round—Private Christie, Royal Fusiliers, vs. Private Glandfield, Royal Fusiliers. Christie won.

Feather Weights—2nd Round—Private Biggs, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vs. Private Steerden, Manchesters. Biggs won.

Light Weights—(Semi Final)—Private Symons, Royal Fusiliers, vs. Drummer Baxter, "G" Battery, R. F. A. Symons won easily, the fight being stopped.

Six-Round Contest—Private Makins, Lincolns, vs. Gunner Perkins, 79th Battery, R. F. A. Makins was entirely outclassed in this fight, Perkins having matters easy for five rounds, Makins now and then getting in a prop. In the final round Makins showed up to better advantage and did some damage. Perkins jibbed and fairly well stopped his rushes, but Perkins had bags of points to spare which Makins could never hope to get even with. Perkins won.

B. I. ASSOCIATION.

Its Amalgamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

At a special general meeting of the British Indian Association yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

That the recommendation of the Committee, that the Bengal Landholders' Association be amalgamated with the British Indian Association be adopted. The name of the amalgamated Association to be "The British Indian and Landholders' Association."

THE NAWAB OF DACCA.

Declared out of Danger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

A Dacca telegram dated August 21st states that the Nawab of Dacca is now quite out of danger, and is progressing very satisfactorily.

PANJKORA RIVER.

In Heavy Flood.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

The Panjkora, like the Swat River, has been in heavy flood, and the safety of the bridge at Chutiatan in Dar territory has been endangered. Floods are, however, now likely to subside.

IN SEARCH OF A SOUL MATE.

Mr. R. C. Auld, who, after many years of research has come to the conclusion that a systematic science of affinities is possible, and that it can provide man with a practical rule for choosing his life-consort. Every man, he maintains, has the soul counterpart of some woman in his being for whom he yearns and after whom he is constantly seeking. Man and woman are really simbols. It is true, as Emerson says, that "an inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole." Man and woman tend to be different, but only in the outer habiliments, and as a result of difference of ordained purpose.

According to the old Aryan or Hindu belief, Brahma, the supreme deity, created our first parents in one and the same body—the right half represented the father of humanity, the left half the mother. This idea is at the basis of all beliefs, that even deity is a truly father, mother principle. This is what science has to admit and cannot get away from—that the primitive germ cell which contain the potentiality of both the male and the female soul is essentially bisexual and if it were possible, as it has been in very abnormal cases, to develop such duality, the individual would exhibit such characters combined.

But in our early development nature found this uneconomical, and she effected a separation, a division of labor, by means of which we have come to be either male or female, man or woman. But the reminiscence our earlier estate persists within us in and about our persons. In every male there are traces of the original female, in every female traces of the original male. Thus each individual male or female has the soul counterpart of his other self—the other woman or man as the case may be. It is this trace, more or less proportioned that has implanted in man and woman the desire for the other—it is but getting back to the source from whence each sprang. This is the lure of nature and it has been effective. Without it life would be barren existence, there would be no ground for soul mating.

This fact—the existence of one sex in the other—is the commonest fact of biology. So common has it been, apparently, that it has been over-looked and not fully appreciated until recently. But now we hear much of what the female mind in man and the male mind in woman has done for us. Had it not been for the female mind in man, for instance, we would never have been able to enjoy true poetry or yield to the highest aesthetic transports. But for the feminine soul in Goethe, Shakspeare, Shelley and Byron, we would not have the works they have given us. If it had not been for the male soul in woman we would have had no George Eliot, Georges Sand, or Rosa Bonheur. These women have been described as lacking in womanly grace, masculine in appearance, and not possessing a single feminine trait. It was the man in Georges Sand's brain, and the woman in Byron's that made them the wonders they were, and that give them impulse in their conduct.

Attraction is something that draws one thing to another. And that nature has devised this lure she everywhere proclaims. If a man, then is attracted by a woman, it is on account of the existence in her of something which he himself lacks in his own make up. The greater the proportion in the woman of the quality lacking in the man, the greater the attraction, the more positive it is. But if two persons, man and woman, possess the same quality or character in equal proportions there is no attraction—the condition is negative there is no response. In one case the attraction has emotional ised the man. In the other case there is absolute indifference. In the former case there was a chance for a soul mating, in the other none.

Accordingly, this student of human nature would compile a schedule giving the sex proportions of each individual. Taking 100 as the index number, for instance, the perfect man would be 80 per cent. masculine and 20 per cent. feminine, and the perfect woman 80 per cent. feminine and 20 per cent. masculine. These people ought to marry, and so ought those whose proportions are 70 and 30, 75 and 25 and so on. But where any individual is found with proportions 50 per cent. masculine and 50 per cent. feminine such persons should not be allowed to marry at all, for they are indifferent and sexless. Unhappy marriages occur when the percentages are unequal as for instance when a 70 per cent. woman marries a 75 per cent. man.

Soul, then, he continues, is in the sex, and one sex attracts the other in proportion as each is soul matched. This attraction of the one for the other has been exerted from the beginning and it will go on exerting itself to the end. It is what the chemist calls chemical affinity—the physicist physical liking. It is what we call love; the affinity of like for like, and that can produce the likeness thereof. All nature conspires to aid it. It is part of ourselves; our art of matter as of spirit. It is soul. It keeps the planets in their orbits; its stirring creates emulative impulse, life liking living effort. It is this love that has existed through the ages—through the years of one for another, in the form or another, throughout the whole evolutionary scale of our development.

INDIAN EYE ON ENGLISH POLITICS.

Prof. Welinkar's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, a meeting was held last Saturday evening, at the Anjuman Islam Hall, when Professor Welinkar, MA., LL.B., delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Indian eye on English politics. Mr. Stanley Reed presided on the occasion.

In the course of a long and able address, Professor Welinkar observed that he was considerably surprised at the marvellous progress of the English people in their social and political activities. There was an intimate connection between social and political reforms in England. In our country, he said, we were useed to think of social and politcal eforms as two different things. In this connection the lecturer reminded the audience of the acrimonious discussion that took place in reference to the question as to whether Social Conference should be allowed to hold its meeting at the Congress pendal and said that such a dispute was entirely impossible to arise in English political movements.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY

No politician in England would separate the thought of Every politician would begin by identifying himself in some form or other with the social reformation. Sometimes he would begin as a temperance reformer and promote the cause of temperance and legislation for it in his own province and sometimes his activities might be directed to other branches of social reform. In the moral evolution of a nation social reform should always precede political reform. The lecturer was present at a meeting in which a discussion was introduced by the late lamented Justice Telang in the matter and the view adopted by the majority was that both political and social reform should go hand in hand. After paying a well merited compliment to the late Justice Telang on behalf of his work for social reform, the lecturer said that English politicians would go a step further and say that political reform was only a part and parcel of the social reform. He would identify between acts which we call social reform and acts which we call political reform. The lecturer said that the next striking feature of English politics was its thorough national or representative character. If you watched the current of political activity in England, how its every interest and every shade of political or social opinion was advocated, you would invariably find an organ for its own expression which was a desideratum in India. Many years after the formation of the National Congress it was only the constitutional party which had been provided with a platform. There was the loyalist party in existence which had no platform to speak upon there. This party always believed that the lines and policy of the British rule in India were just and right and that reforms were possible only on those lines. They are always strong advocates for the continuance of British supremacy. Here the lecturer said he had never for a moment doubted the

LOYALTY OF THE CONGRESS LEADERS

for whom he had always entertained the highest amount of respect and admiration. All that he would say was that here there was a gap in the channel of political activity because no platform was provided for the layalists similar to that of the constitutionalists. The political opinion of our country, he said, was very imperfectly organised in respect to the organ of public opinion Every variety of interest of political opinion in England has an organ provided for the purpose, which was totally absent in India.

Another aspect of English politics was its essential feature as a thing of opportunity, a thing of political convenience or expediency which was neither logical or philosophical in character. The object of English politics was the satisfaction of many scruples, the attainment of many ends and the gratification of many interests. The question often considered in this connection was, "What is the maximum amount of satisfaction to the many interests concerned?" English politics is essentially practical, and its activity is continuous. The other national character of English politics, said the lecturer, was its seriousness. Behind the light and jovial exterior of the English people, there would be seen in the interior a seriousness which was most extraordinary in character. Here the lecturer paid a compliment to the high level of culture, presented by the British Parliament, and particularly to Viscount Morley, who has made an indisputable claim for himself in the ranks of English literature. In the midst of politibal duties of a most engrossing character, Lord Morley is still an active worker in the field of literature. All leaders of English politics are men of high culture who have played a conspicuous part in the commercial and economic affairs of the country. With ragard to India, the lecturer said that he would not attempt to answer how many of such men have actually interested themselves in Indian politics. He then spoke at length on the three lines of English politics, viz., Domestic, Foreign or International, and Imperial, and summed up the national characterists of the English people

ENGLISH NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

After speaking at length on these characteristics, the lecturer said that briefly they were (1) the continuous social and political reforms, the intimate relation between the activity which aims at social and political reforms, (2) the thoroughly representativo or national character of the English politics, (3) the practical or opportunist notion of English politics, (4) the high seriousness of Enlgish politics, and (5) the excellent insight which they have in dealing with the needs and aspirations of the diverse races. Viewed in these lights, politics in India, said the lecturer, were beset with extraordinary difficulties; the foremost of which was the difficulty arising from the great diversity of race and vested interests. Another was the conflict between occidentalism and orientalism, and a third was the prominence necessarily assumed by the administrative aspects of politics. The lecturer concluded his remarks by unfolding the meaning of constitutionalism and justifying its existence. He then paid a well-merited tiribute of praise to the work of those leaders of the National Congress for their selfless devotion and zeal to ameliorate the political advancement of the country.

The Chairman then thanked the lecturer for the very able and interesting lecture he had delivered and said that it was a pleasure for any Englishman to hear from a keen intelligent Indian like Professor Welinker his views on English politics. After giving some remarks on the English Constitution, he said that in England both social and political reforms were indissolubly bound up together. They formed part and parcel of the British Constitution. He then referred to the British Parliament and the Indian Civil Service to show the thoroughly representative feature of the British Constitution.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THE Mining lease regulations are under revision at Simla.

THE SEVA SADAN.

Progress Report.

On the 11th of July 1908, under the presidency of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the Seva Sadan Society was formally established, at a meeting attended by about a hundred ladies. Amongst those present were :—Mrs. Laxmibai Ranaday, Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai, Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas Harilal, Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, Dr. Miss Goolbai Maneckshaw Doctor, Dr. Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, Dr. Miss Piroja Jamsetjee Bahadurjee, Miss Piroja Rustomji Banaji, M. A., Mrs. Hiralal Saraiya, Mrs. N. B, Pandit, Mrs. Kamabai Bhandarkar, Mrs. Sonabai Jazakar, Lady Bhalchandra Krishna, Mrs. Dwarkabai R. Dharmadhikari, Mrs. Sitabai A. Parayane, Mrs. Rukhmibai Parayane, Miss Mudrika Hiralal Dhru, Mrs. S. B. Goteskar, Mrs. Narsingrao Divatia, Miss Urmila N. Divatia, Dr. Mrs. Manak Bahadurji, Mrs. Bhagubai Bhogte, Mrs. Chandrabai Rajadhyaksha, Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil, Mrs. Shantabai Madgaokar, Mrs. Manjulabai Lad, Mrs. Durgabai Madgaokar. Mrs. Gangabai Bhandare, Mrs Umabai Kelkar, Miss Motibai, Edalji Batliwala, Miss Ratanbai Edalji Batliwala, Mrs. Manakbai N. Kothare, Mrs. Maganbai Jhaveri, Mrs. Lanibai L. Nayak, Mrs. Sushilabai M. R. Jayakar, Miss Yamunabai Kirtikar, Mrs. Krishnabai Mahajan, Mrs. Devidas Jeenabhai, Mrs. Dayabhai W. Ghelabhai, Mrs. Jamnabai, M. Ooshavram,

A Council was elected consisting of the following members :—Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Lady Bhalchandra Krishna, Mrs. Jamdabai Nagindas Sakai, Dr. Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, Lady Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mrs. Ramabai Bhandarkar, Mrs. Laxmibai Ranaday, Mrs. Nandagaori Hiralal Saraiya, Dr. Miss Goolbai Maneckshaw Doctor, Dr. Miss Piroja Jamsetjee Bahadurjee, Miss Piroja Rustomji Banaji, M. A., Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas Harilal, Mrs. Manakbai Kothare, and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C. S.

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade was elected President of the Society and Life Councillor, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, General Secretary and Treasurer of funds available for current expenses, and Mrs. Laxmibai Ranaday, Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakai and Dr. Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, Joint Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Society's Trustees for its Endowment and Building Funds with Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas as their Treasurer :—Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, the Hon. Mr. Gocnldas K. Parekh, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr. Damodar Gordhandas, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

In addition to the Trustees and the above office-bearers, a special Committee of Counsellors was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen :—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Mr. Damodar Gordhandas, Mr. K. Natrajan, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, Mr. B. N. Bhajekar, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Purshotumdas Thakurdas, Mrs. Bhavanidas N. Motiwala, Mr. Bhugwandas Madhavdas Mr. L. B. Nayak, Dr. V. N. Bhajekar.*

At a meeting of the Council held on the 19th July it was resolved that out of the donation of Rs. 1,000 per month promised to the Seva Sadan Rs. 450 should be reserved for maintaining a Female Medical Ward and Dispensary, specially equipped for the purpose of training Probationers. An allotment of Rs. 1,400 was made in order to meet the initial coast of the Ward and Dispensary. It was further resolved that Rs. 300 should be reserved for the maintenance of Probationers and Rs. 250 for Lay Sisters' Work. Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Prof. T.K. Gajjar and Miss Piroja Rustomji Banaj, M.A., were constituted a Training Committee; and two other Committees were formed for looking after the welfare of the Probationers and making due provisition for their maintenance and comfort.

Another Committee of ladies, consisting of the following, was appointed for starting a Women's Work-room in the Sadan :—Mrs. Laxmibai Ranaday, Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas, Miss Urmila N. Divatia, Miss Seereen S. Paruck, B.A. and the Committee have power to add to their number.

A sum of Rs. 25 has since been voted as initial expenses for the above Work-room, and it has been resolved to print and circulate a programme. The following have kindly consented to teach needle-work, embroidery, &c. Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, Miss Seereen S. Paruck, B.A., Miss Urmila N. Divatia and Mrs. Hiralal Saraiya.

The following honorary lecturers have also been appointed. Dr. Miss Kashibai Newrange (Midwifery.), Dr. Miss Hirabai A. Contractor (Nursing and Anatomy), Dr. Miss Piroja J. Bahadurjee (Sanitation and Hygiene.)

Miss Seereen S. Paruck, B.A. (General Subjects). The following ladies have kindly consented to read papers of subjects of practical utility to women :—Lady Bhalchandra Krishna, Miss Chaubal, Miss Bhicaji A. Engineer, M.A., Miss Piroja R. Banaji, M.A.

Several ladies on the Council have been asked to secure foster-mothers, so to say, for the Probationers; and Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Lalshankar Umiashankar and Miss Nanibehen Gajjar have been asked to organize branches of the Seva Sadan at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Surat respectively.

The total amount now in the hands of the Trustees' Treasurer is Rs. 14,471-0-1 and Rs. 13,000 more are shortly expected.

One of our Lay Sisters has been visiting the Cama Hospital, and a harmonium has been purchased and kept there, on which she sings devotional songs to the patients, and advises and comforts them. She also distributes fruit and flowers among the inmates. Another Lay Sister visits the J. J. Hospital, rendering similar loving service to the numerous inmates a third visits the Gocnldas Tejpal Hospital, a fourth the Adams-Wylie Hospital, and a fifth the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals. Each of these Sisters takes with her fruit, flowers and other presents which are distributed to the patients. One of our Lay Sisters has undertaken to visit Jails, for which arrangements are being made. Yet another Lay Sister has undertaken to visit Lunatic Asylums, Foundling Homes, and other similar institutions; and several others have already been visiting the poor in different parts of the town, in order to relieve distress and to instruct the ignorant. Two of our Medical Sisters have offered to treat destitute patients free of charge.

At a meeting of the Lay Sisters' Work Committee it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 30 a month be sanctioned for expenses in connection with home-classes and night-classes in Topiwala's Chawl Badam Wadi, Angre's Wadi and other places. The following ladies have kindly undertaken to do this work —Mrs. Dharmadhikari, Mrs. Laxmibai Ranaday, Lady Bhalchandra Krishna, Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil and Parbatibai Athavale.

A sum of Rs. 50 has also been voted for educational apparatus.

A Seva Sadan Library, with a Reading Room, has been opened, for the use of ladies of all classes, free of charge. The Gujarat Vernacular Literature Society has very kindly made a gift of all their publications to the Library. The Proprietor of the "Bombay Samachar" kindly printed our appeal free of cost, and sends us a free copy of the journal, as also does the Proprietor of the "Akhbar-e-Soudagar."

The Society was registered under XXI of 1860 on the 5th August 1908, the memorandum of Asaociation and the rules already printed having been adopted.

In the last Census Report relating to this Presidency it is said (at page 125) : "Of the small percentage (6·4) of literates, slightly over 100,000 are women. Practically it may be said that in the percentage figure of literacy (6·4) the integer represents the males and the decimal stands for female education,—not perhaps, a very encouraging result of many years' work on the part of primary schools." In the latest quinquennial report of the Director of Public Instruction (at page 53) a Bombay city school of 20 girls is mentioned, 8 of whom it was found had never seen "the sea or a ship." These facts show the necessity for an institution like the Seva Sadan, and it is hoped that besides the workers already secured, others will come forward to help us with their time and that the public will be generous to the institution.

All communications to be addressed, and all donations and subscriptions to be sent to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. K. J. Tarachand, C/o "East and West," Fort, Bombay.

*(Elected at the meeting of the Council on the 19th July.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th August.

339.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant :—

Monday 24th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 25th Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 p.m.

Wednesday 26th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday 27th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 28th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except) "G" Coy. parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 29th Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

340.—Reservists.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

341. Casualty.—The Commanding Officer regrets to have to announce the death of Vol. F. Carlin "C" Coy. which took place at Bombay on the 21st instant, the deceased is hereby struck off the strength of the Corps.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th August.

There will be sword and carbine drill for all new Members at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p.m.

Sergt.-Major Knox will attend daily Sundays excepted, at the riding school at 7-30 a.m. for Sword-drill.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th August.

468. REGTL. COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee on Monday the 24th instant at the B.V.A. Club Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m.

469. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

The following extract from Government Resolution is published for information.

x x x x

Bombay Castle 13.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery Alan Saunders to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the July 15th

Arthur Charles Payne to be second Lieutenant in the Electrical Engineer Company to complete Establishment, with effect from the 15th July.

x x x x

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 15th Aug, 1908

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th Aug. 08 ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,45,223	3,58,603	5,593	6,09,419
I M R system ..	66,098	1,08,239	1,171	1,75,495
A D O Ry ..	21,110	9,169	38	30,407
Baran-Kotah Ry ..	49	2	....	51
Total....	3,32,547	4,75,903	6,822	8,15,372
Actuals for corresponding week ending 17th Aug.07....				
G I P R Section....	1,69,175	2,88,788	5,079	4,83,042
I M R system....	73,219	1,24,930	1,922	2,00,091
A D O Ry ..	21,355	10,564	65	32,164
Baran-Kotah Ry...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total....	2,83,929	4,24,302	7,066	7,15,297
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+ 56,048	+ 69,815	+ 514	+ 1,26,377
Increase or Decrease I M R....	— 7,124	— 16,721	— 751	— 24,596
Increase or Decrease A D O Ry	— 358	— 1,395	— 7	— 1,757
Increase or Decrease Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 49	+ 2	.....	+ 51

THE "Ceylon Observer" reports that Mr. James Hornell, Marine Biologist to the Government of Ceylon, has been engaged by the Madras Government as Inspector of Pearl Fisheries.

SHOOTING at Bisley in an unlimited entry competition with the match rifle at 900 yards, Colonel Gibbs, of Bristol, who used a rifle barrel of his own design, made 57 consecutive bulls-eyes, which is a world's record.

AT a meeting in Chicago of manufacturers and exporters interested in the new British Patent Law, the Chairman remarked that "the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal will be lined with American factories within ten years."

A MILITARY correspondent writes that it is now settled that the Headquarters of the Southern Command will be at Ootacamund, instead of at Poona, beginning with next October, when General Sir Edmund Barrow comes out to relieve General Sir Archibald Hunter. The arrangement will then be a permanent one, the General Officer Commanding and his Staff making Ootacamund their home when not on tour, as they will be during a considerable portion of the year. This reduces the number of moves each season and is considered, upon the whole, to afford the maximum of convenience..

BY THE WAY.

HAGGERSTON THE INEXCUSABLE.

In many respects the Haggerston victory is the most satisfactory yet won by the Unionists. The excuse usually found by the Liberal after one of these routs are in this case not to be discovered by any effort, however ingenious. Sometimes the importance of a Unionist victory is whittled away, in the opinion of the vanquished, by the appearance of an inconvenient third party, a Socialist or a Labour candidate, but for whose unconscionable thirst for a seat he has no possible claim to the Liberal would, of course, have triumphed. At Haggerston the Hon. Rupert Guinness obtained a clear majority over Liberal and Socialist combined, so that no flattering unction can be laid to the soul of the Ministry on that score. In other elections where there has been a heavy decline in the number of Liberal votes, that party's organs have striven hard, mightily hard, to comfort themselves with the idea that their thumping majority in 1906 was not "normal." In passing, we may note this delicious confession that the General Election was not a "normal" one. As every Unionist is aware, the electorates were swept by a gust of hysterical and baseless passion over "Chinese Slavery." To return to the excuses. The Pembrokeshire majority was one of those "abnormal" ones, and therefore its reduction by over a thousand was only in the nature of things—so the Ministerialists said. At Haggerston this pleasing fiction will not avail. The average majority there has only been a hundred less than it was at the General Election. Some other excuse must be found. Seriously, in face of the bribe held out by the Old Age Pensions Bill, the importance of the large turnover of votes can hardly be over-estimated.

JOHN COMPANY.

An interesting link with the past has been broken by the retirement from the Council of India of Sir Philip Hutchins. The old East India Company disappeared under the stress of circumstances. When the Mutiny set the land in a blaze, and the blaze had been put out, it was obviously time for Great Britain to take the vast dependency out of the hands of "John Company," which had added it to the Empire. Sir Philip Hutchins is the last servant of the Company who still held an official position in India. And now he has resigned. The old order changes, but men are we, and must grieve when the last link with such a splendid factor in the building of the Empire disappears utterly from view.

THE PRESIDENTS TOY.

We may recommend to the notiee of Mr. Keir Hardie and his friends the dreadful spectacle of President Fallieres, the head of an enlightened Republic governed by a Radical Ministry with a Socialist tinge, actually dining at the table of the Czar of All the Russias, and inviting him to dinner on board the cruiser Verite. How inexpressibly sad that a ship which witnessed such a lapse should be named "Truth." Worst of all, M. Fallieres actually gave a toy to the son and heir of the Czar, who may be considered by the great law of heredity to have been imbued with those ferocious instincts for which his royal father, according to our Parliamentary bigots, is distinguished. Perish such a toy? "A bas le jouet."

FOREST FIRES.

Brothers and cousins abroad would laugh at the notion of forest fires in the British Islands. They would ask how forest fires can be suffered where forests are not. It is true—happily true—that we can boast nothing of the devastating size of the fire which has been raging for days in British Columbia and Idaho. The description is gruesome, yet will not enable the Englishman to understand the full meaning of such a visitation. Six towns and villages have already been wiped out, 170 people are known to have perished—how many more is a matter for speculation—and two million pounds' worth of property has been destroyed. And still the fire goes on, men, women, and children fleeing before it. In comparison, English fires—for we have them in what pass for forests—are trifling matters. Not therefore, to be despised or treated with negligence! With us the question is not one of saving lives but of preserving beauty. A match dropped in the heath, a cigarette end carelessly cast away, may be the cause of damage which years cannot repair. Some of the loveliest districts in the country are desecrated every hot summer by the thoughtlessness of those who ought to hold them a precious possession. People will occasionally fire the heather and gorse for the fun of seeing it blaze, or from a vicious impulse of destruction. But we believe the greater part of the ruin we deplore is the consequence of sheer lack of thought. Let the holiday-maker and the tourist beware! Let them understand that matches and cigarette ends are oftentimes impish instruments of destruction!

ARBITRATION TOYS.

It is high time that the vast social, political, psychic, and dynamical importance of toys should be reconsidered. The Peace Congress at Caxton Hall has condemned the tin soldier. Pop-guns, air-guns, all must go. The dawn of the era of the arbitration toy is at hand. What form this existing object is to take in order the more effectually to appeal to boyish imaginations has not yet been defined. Perhaps a police man, with the wings of Peace, separating two costermongers would touch the infant mind, and lead it early into the paths of virtue.

POSTCARDS AND TELEPHONES.

A minister writes to the "Congregationalist" saying :—"The growing carelessness with which confidential matters are mentioned nowadays on the telephone and on postcards—in complete forgetfulness that neither of them is really private—calls for a word of protest. A lady friend of mine, who is a telephone operator, and who, in the discharge of her daily duty is sometimes compelled to overhear part of what is said to one another, by the subscribers, expresses her blank amazement at the indiscretion of which they are often guilty in freely discussing over the wires matters of the most delicate and confidential character. But I wish now more particularly to protest against the use of postcards by the officials of Congregational churches when in communication with ministers who are, or have been, candidates for the vacant pastorate."

MR. NORMAN ROWSELL has been giving evidence in Colombo before the Ceylon Labour Commission. In this connection a Colombo paper says :—"We are very glad to note that the South Indian complaint against our Labour Agency of crimping coolies has not escaped Mr. Rowsell. He will doubtless sift the matter to the bottom."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all pamaites or impurities, hardenashese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WREATHS OF MINUTE FIELD FLOWERS.

Hops represent a very favourite trimming for the moment, pure white hops with silver leaves being just now as popular a millinerial decoration with the French modiste as are the blue gentians of Swisserland, white foxgloves, or the feathery gypsophila, writes our Paris Lady correspondent. As a rule, the hops lie lightly on the clouds of tulle which swathe the hat, while some bold spirit in the world of dress has created a demand for hops in bright vivid shades, such as grass green and cerise the latter being considered most effective when introduced in double harness with snuff coloured or chestnut tulle. The size of the new hats appears almost twice as great in the wide, quasi-sailor shape of the moment, with enormous low flat crowns and brims, which spread out to exaggerated size all round. With these hats flat trimmings are designed to give them a simple country-like aspect, so that there is nothing to detract from their proportions, a twist of ribbon, with a huge pink anemone caught in the loops on one side, being often the only decoration while—whether intended as a practical joke on the part of the milliner or because a certain piquancy is supposed to lurk in strong contrasts is not clear—a very popular expedient is that of employing a thick wreath of the tiniest field flowers imaginable, which are woven together to encircle the hat, pimpernels speedwell, microscopical field pansies, and forget-me-nots, with crimpson clover as a supplement, being used for the purpose.

CURRANT RED AND GREEN GOWNS.

The popularity of foulard is, for some occult reason usually reserved for the later part of the summer and numbers of new foulard gowns have blossomed out this month, as though the uses of this invaluable silk had only just commenced to impress themselves upon the dressmaker. Very bright tints are quite permissible, currant red and green being both high in favour, while a soft creamy white, with a large wallpaper pattern in black, is likewise achieving a great deal of popularity, and is worn generally in spite of the fact that it should be rigorously eschewed by all but the woman of tall and slender proportions. One of the most startling schemes is a foulard gown in a bright—almost a soldier—red, with a tiny black flower showered over the surface, the effect being toned down to a certain extent, with a generous amount of soutache trimming.

SOME DETAILS CONCERNING BUCKLES.

Another very important asset just now is the buckle. Most well-dressed women are laying in a store of buckles of all kinds and every conceivable colour, the latest idea being to introduce them on any part of the gown which, in the opinion of the couturiere, may require a little embellishment, instead of confining them strictly to the waist. In some cases the drapery of the skirt is gathered into a handful of folds low down near the knees, where it is caught with a large buckle, which is, however, sufficiently light not to prove an uncomfortable addition to the gown. Silk or satin buckles are high in favour in this connection, being carried out in the same shade as the dress they accompany, but in cases where a black toilette is concerned the buckle introduced on the corsage is designed in magnificent tints, enamel encrusted with semiprecious stones being called into requisition.

LORD ROBERTS' RETURN.

Enthusiastic Farewell from Canadians.

Lord Roberts sailed in the Empress of Great Britain from Quebec on August 7. Accompanying him are Lady Eileen Roberts, Lady Violet Elliot, the youngest daughter of Lord Minto, and Captain and Lady Dawnay.

He left Ottawa for Quebec on Thursday night by special train over the Canadian Pacific route. From Rideau Hall to the station, a distance of over a mile, he passed through crowds who cheered him to the echo.

Lord Roberts was, says "The Times" correspondent, evidently affected by the enthusiasm; as also when the municipal band struck up "Auld Lang Syne.' As the train pulled out farewell cheers led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, were given by the thousands who occupied every coign of vantage in the station and its vicinity, while the Guards' band played "Auld Lang Syne."

Canadians have been delighted with "Bobs." Here is a paragraph from the Quebec correspondent of the Montreal "Daily Witness."

"Though approaching seventy-six years of age, 'Bebs' has all the sprightliness and nerve of a man in the twenties. This was amply demonstrated at the big military review on the Plains.

"As the honorary colonel of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, he rode at the head of the detachments from Kingston and Toronto, and, when the bugle was sounded for the gallop past the Prince, he put spurs to the fine charger he was riding, and led his men in a mad gallop past the reviewing point, giving as dashing an exhibition of horsemanship as was seen on the Plains that day."

MR. THAW "BANKRUPT."

Lawyers representing Mr. Harry Thaw petitioners a court at Pittsburg late to-day to declare him bankrupt.

The petition says that he is ruined by trumped-up claims far in excess of his assets for services at his trial. A list of these totalling 300,0000dls. (£60,000) was presented with the petition.

AN evening party was given by Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah, C. I. E., on the evening of the 21 instant, to bid farewell to Sir Robert Fulton Rampini, Acting Chief Justice, Bengal, on the eve of his retirement and departure from India.

THE Government of Madras have authorised Municipal Councils to grant leases of agricultural lands and avenue produce up to a limit of three years and have delegated to Collectors the power of according sanction to such leases when they exceed three years.

THE marriage arranged between Capt. W. T. Bromfield, the Leicestershire Regt., only son of Colonel Bromfield and Mrs. Bromfield of Bangalore, and Miss Ethel E. Stubbs, daughter of the late Rev. C. A. Stubbs, of Salt Hill, Mount Charles, Co. Donegal, Ireland, will take place early in October at Bangalore.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists' Grocers, etc. sell it.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

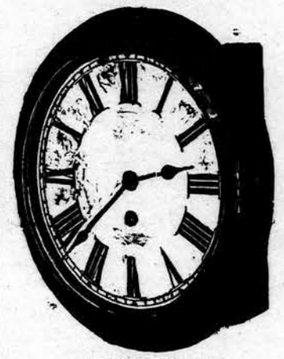
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST
"DIAL-CLOCKS."



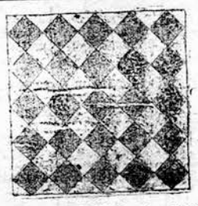
12 to 24 inches in Diameter.
8 DAY TIME ..... Rs. 35 to 140
8 DAY STRIKE ... ,, 80 to 160
Write for Price List No. 45.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING TONIC
PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Is a time-tried, digestion stimulating, blood enriching, strength restoring and energy increasing tonic for nursing mothers, convalescents, invalids, elderly people and all others whose health needs building up. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. See that you get genuine and no substitute. Of all Chemists and of Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co., 155, C. Market, Bombay.

Fac-Simile of the package.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.



F. MURAGLIA & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1878.
Rough Marble Slabs, Blocks and Tiles—Furniture tiles of assorted ornamental designs, floor and wall tiles always in stock and supplied at lowest rates. Trial solicited. Contract works undertaken and executed under very experienced management.
Best *English* white glazed Tiles at specially low rates :

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores. Or sent free (in plain wrapper) on receipt of P.O.O. value Rs. 5 from Martin's Depot, Phoenix Chemical Institute, Bombay.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
SEYMOR & CO., 55 Esplanade Rd.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and insane or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scarvy, eruptions and manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES," impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and certain means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression or spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Hewill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 6, Bond Street, Clapham Junction, London, W.C., or of Agents for these medicines. Price Wineglass Post Free.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 22.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	86 7/16	1/16	
3 do.	Rentes	96 1/2	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 1/16		3/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities. ...	83 5/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	23 13/16	3/16	
do.	do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16	3/16	
do.	in New York ...	51 1/2	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·13 1/2		1/2
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·40 1/4		1/4
do.	do. do. New York.	4·85 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3 1/2	since	28th May
do	Short London Bills			1/16
	3 months' sight.	1 3/8		
do.	Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8		1/16
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		5/8		
do. 7 day Market Loans...		1		

*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) **1s. 3 23/32d.**

Council Bills—

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras.....Rs. 700,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Transfers on Calcutta...Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

Mail :—

The Bombay Mail of 8th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay...	... ...	£ 160,000
Gold to Bombay...	... ...	£ 80,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and dull.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	... 3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	100 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·59—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	... 7 5-9—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
5·03	4·83	4·77	4·73	4·71
—01	—03	—03	—02	—03
J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	
4·71	4·72	4·74	4·75	
—02	—03	—03	—03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 2.500 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 1.000 "
Do to Continent ...	... 3,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·80—10.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·69—01	Declined early owing to unfavourable financial conditions and Wall Street selling and tended to advance later on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. Dec. 8·53—02	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 3-4—unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Oct.	8·68—05
Do. do. Dec.	8·62—05
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.	
Cotton Stock in London... ...	... 10,279 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	44,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 4,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	23,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 181,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	... 113,000 "

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs. C.I.F.—37 1 2 Apl.-May—London—Sellers.

Choice White Karachi C.I.F.—39 1-2 Aug.-Sep. Hull—Sellers.

F.A.Q. Red Karachi C.I.F.—39 Aug.-Sep.—Hull—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56 August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore, 48 1 2 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

LINSEED :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—47 5-3—August-Sept.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—5 1-8 nmgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Dull.

RUBBER :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 1d. Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 73 0 0
Yellow Metal	£ 5 2/3

Bar Iron :—

Belgian No. 2 Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp...	£ 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 7 F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [22ND AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullion.	1,15,200	London ...	IndianSpec Bank.
125 Bars Silver...	2,22,695	London ...	Mercantile Bank.
2 Packages Govs. and half Sovs.	1,275		
Gold Coins ...	1,712	Dubai	G. H. Methawani.
Rupees	2,530		
3 Bundles Rs...	3,770	Abbas	MacMackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Rs	500	Pasni	MacMackenzie & Co.
3 Bundles Rs...	5,500	Muscat ...	MacMackenzie & Co.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent. from	26th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	3 per cent. "	16th July.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent. "	22nd "
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent. "	14th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There is no change in quotations. All Banks are selling at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T. and demand Bank bills and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There are few buyers of Bank bills either for ready or forward delivery. Credits are firmer and it is doubtful if there are now any buyers under 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 3/16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	174

Government Paper :—

The market opened unchanged and steady at 95 11-16 ready and 95 5-8 for the settlement. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar but the market closes steady at the opening quotations. Calcutta quotations are 95 11-16 ready and 95 5-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·11
1st Settlement	"	95·10

Bullion :—

On Friday Bar silver in London advanced 3-16 to 23 13-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months, while New York was up 3-8 to 51 1-2. Locally the market opened firmer at 61 3-8 for ready bars, but finally closed 1-8 down. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is quiet with only a small business doing in New Crop in the bazar and rates show little change from those ruling yesterday. Exporters are looking on.

Ready cotton is quiet and a small business was done at Colaba this afternoon, chiefly by mills. The Rooms of the Association were closed.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	229 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damanganum-Fulgaon ...	204	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	188-9	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	184	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	189	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	176	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	nil.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·02	4·83	4·75	4·71
—0·1	ungd	—0·2	—0·2
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·71	4·69	4·71	4·71	4·73
ungd	—0·2	—0·1	—0·2	—0·2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	8	5	0 B. T. to Rs. 8 6 0 B. T
September	Rs.	8	13	0 R. T.
New Crop, April-May	"	7	11	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market continued weak and prices have further given way.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	3	2	6 B. T.
" Yellow Gujerat ...	"	9	9	0
" " Cawnpore ...	"	9	4	0
New Crop Brown Delhi, Apl.-May	"	7	7	6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	3	0 B. T.

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	31	8	0

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	25	4	0

Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :—

Ready...	Rs.	5	11	0 B. T.

Tone.—Easier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs.	6	1	0	R. T.
New Crop Delhi, April-May	"	5	0	6	"

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,440
India	63 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	53

Mills :—

Century...	375
David	382 1/2
Kohinoor	757 1-2
Manookji Petit	3,187 1-2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	650
Volkart's United	1035

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Prof. ...	275
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,130
Marcks & Co.	130
Treacher & Co	610

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	535
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	415

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,283	bales
Wheat	4,825	cwts.
Linseed	530	"
Rapeseed	100	"
Gingellyseed	651	"
Poppyseed	742	"
Groundnuts	283	"
Castorseed	2,513	"
Rice	1,483	"
Myrabolams	174	"
Cottonseed...	5,525	"
Mowrasced...	1,984	"
Gram	432	"
Joowar	nil	
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 23.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	86 7-16	un	chgd
3 do.	Rentes ...	96 3-4	1-4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 1-16	un	chgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities...	83 5.16		
*Bar Silver in London	...	23 7-8	1-16	
Do. do.	2 months' hence	23 7-8	1-16	
Do. in New York	...	51 3-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris		25/13		1-2
Do. do. do. Berlin		20·40 1-4	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York		4·86		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate		2 1/2	since	28 May 08.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...		1 3-8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...		2 3-8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		2 1-8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		2 7-8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...		1		

*Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet but Steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 23-32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and small business
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 2,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	100 "
Imports	... nil.
Mid-Americans	... 5·56—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 7 5/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·99	4·79	4·73	4·69	4·67
—04				
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	Apl.-May.	
4·67	4·68	4·70	4·71	
—04				

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...7,000 bales.
Do. do. last year. ...	...2,800 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	... nil
Do. to Continent... ...	...1,000 "
* Spot Cotton—10·00 + 20.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·67—02	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. Dec. 8·55—03	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 3-4 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Oct. 8·65—03.

Do. do. Dec. 8·59—03.

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ... 1,320,000 Bales.

" " " East Indian 174,000 "

" Quantity in Sight ...Not received.

* Corrected quotation.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	10,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	...
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	45,000 "
"	Actual Exports	5,000 "
"	Week's Imports	25,000 "
"	Stock	395,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 "
"	Sold on Speculation	...
"	Sold for Exportation	200 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,700 "
"	Actual Exports	400 "
"	Week's Imports	1,000 "
"	Stocks	15,000 "
Afloat	Americans	20,000 "
"	Indian	6,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—39 1-4 Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Done.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi C. I. F.—39—Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Done.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 47 3-4 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship 47 3-4 Aug.-Sept—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 0½d.—Value.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 17th Aug 1908, as compared with the statement of 28th July 1908:—

Liabilities.	July. 28. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug 17. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,29,05,670	13	11	2,21,98,044	6	5
Other Deposits, &c	16,62,68,512	5	4	16,32,43,005	14	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	10,61,348	4	5	6,56,584	7	3
Sundries	11,60,070	9	1	11,57,776	2	6
Rs...	23,21,07,247	4	3	22,35,05,410	14	8
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,50,42,640	0	0	3,29,85,474	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	32,21,649	0	0	32,37,289	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,03,68,181	6	1	4,04,68,968	12	9
Bills discounted, &c	3,95,74,980	7	9	4,07,23,849	5	0
Balances with other Banks ...	2,23,14,972	1	2	2,37,20,778	6	8
Bullion	11,50,134	12	6	12,60,730	5	4
Dead Stock.....	4,053	0	0	4,053	0	0
Stamps	16,77,069	8	10	16,31,069	1	10
Sundries	15,724	15	0	15,219	6	1
	3,02,446	0	6	3,00,944	0	10
	14,16,71,851	3	10	14,43,28,375	6	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	9,04,35,396	0	5	7,91,77,035	8	2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	23,21,07,247	4	3	22,35,05,410	14	8

Liabilities.		
Government Balance at Head Office.....	Rs. 31,53,992	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	20,15,280	do
Other Deposits	30,25,507	do
Post Bills.....	4,04,764	do
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	61,526	Decrease.
Loans	1,00,787	Increase.
Accounts of Credit.....	11,48,869	Increase.
Mercantile Bills.....	14,05,806	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	86,98,928	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	25,89,482	do

Percentage 42·23.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A HINT TO AERONAUTS.

The fact that a soaring bird can remain motionless in the air without apparents muscular effort has long been a puzzle to naturalists, as well as to those who have studied the subject from a mechanical point of view. An eagle many times as heavy as the medium in which it floats motionless seems to be setting ordinary scientific principles at defiance. Recently, however, Professor Marcel Deprez, of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, has carried out some interesting experiments, which are thought to explain the mystery of the soaring bird on scientific principles.

SOARING METAL BIRD.

In the course of these experiments Professor Deprez has caused a body heavier than air to "soar," that is, to remain suspended motionless in the air without any other motive power than that derived from the force of the wind. The "bird" experimented with was made of thin sheets of aluminium, one of large horizontal surface representing the wings, and a small vertical one representing the head and body. By directing a current of air of the right force and direction against this body obliquely it was made to float motionless in the air. And by altering the force of the current it was made to rise or fall.

HOW EXPLANATION FAILS.

Professor Deprez's experiments certainly show the possibility of a bird's soaring, should it meet with an ascending current of air of the right force and direction; but is it sufficient to explain soaring in general? Surely this is too common a phenomenon of bird life to admit a belief in the existence of the exact conditions of direction and force in each case. But even if we cannot accept these interesting experiments as a complete explanation, they will have to be taken into account in any final attempt at a solution.

INTRA-ATOMIC FORCES MAY ASSIST.

Another attempted explanation of soaring connects it in an interesting way with the present day new conceptions of the nature of matter. We allude to the suggestion of the engineer, M. Georges Debruck, that the necessary force is derived from the setting free of intra-atomic energy. According to the new physics each atom is a reservoir of energy set free when the atom breaks up. The process is illustrated by the breaking up of the radium atom into helium, &c. It has been calculated that the energy of the atoms in a pound of matter would be equal to that obtained by burning three billion pounds of coal. M. Debruck suggests that the soaring bird has the power of setting free some of this energy stored up in its atoms, and thus counteracting the force of gravity.

A HINT TO AERONAUTS.

Whether this suggestion contains the germ of the true solution or not, there seems a hint in it for those who are ambitious to navigate the air. There is no doubt that the influence of gravity could be overcome by suitably directed energy released by atomic disintegration, just as in the case of iron it can be overcome by the attraction of the magnet. And according to the above figures the intra-atomic energy in one grain of matter would be equivalent to that in 191,350 tons of coal. The solution of the problem of aerial navigation may thus well depend on that of setting free the intra atomic energy of matter.

A WARNING PAINT.

A paint which will indicate by a change in colour when the structure coated with it is becoming dangerously hot should be useful for machinery, &c. Such a pigment has been prepared with a mixture of mercuric iodide and cupric oxide. When cool this paint is red, and when heated it becomes black returning to red again on cooling. By varying the proportions of the two ingredients the temperature at which the change of colour occurs can be raised or lowered. Thus for special purposes the paint can be made to change colour in accordance with the highest permissible temperature in any particular case.

ACCLIMATISATION OF LITTLE OWL.

The Little Owl (Athene noctua) was included by Yarrel in his "British Birds" on the strength of a few occasional appearances in this country. Of recent years it appears to be becoming acclimatised in certain of our Midland counties, as well as in Kent and Hampshire. It appears that some twenty years ago Lord Ilford liberated individuals of this species in various parts, and other naturalists seem to have done the same. In 1891 specimens began to be observed, and now in some districts it is said to be the commonest of the owls. The little owl is to a large extent diurnal in its habits.

6,300 TONS OF DUTCH BULBS.

According to a recently-issued Consular report, the trade in Dutch bulbs continues to increase. There are in Holland 10,000 acres of bulb farms, producing yearly some 15,000 tons of bulbs for export. Nearly half of this comes to the United Kingdom. It is remarkable that the Dutch thus maintain their supremacy, and can still produce better bulbs than our own florists. Some attribute this to the peculiarity of the soil of Holland, and the bulb farms are mostly on an area between Leyden and Haarlem recently reclaimed from the sea. The lily bulb trade, however, has passed almost entirely to Japan.

MORE ABOUT THE RADIO-ACTIVITY OF SODIUM.

Some additional information is given by C. E. S. Phillips in "Nature," regarding the alleged radio-active power of sodium. Mr. Phillips believes that the greater or less effect due to different portions of the same rod was caused merely by inequalities in the temperature of the sections examined. By lowering the temperature so as to reduce the oxidation of the surface, a more complete diselectrification was produced. This result seemed at first sight to point to a cause other than chemical action. A slight current of air and even a soap film were sufficient to stop the discharging effect, also supporting the view that an electrified gas was emanating from the metal. A bright surface of potassium gave no appreciable discharging effect when cooled with a mixture of ice and salt. In all cases the surfaces could be seen in the dark to be glowing strongly. Further experiment has shown that no active gas can be driven from sodium by heat, and that the true explanation of the action lies in the positive electrification of the air surrounding the freshly cut surface. With warm sodium it is seen that the gold-leaf falls rapidly for a very short distance, while after cooling the action is more prolonged. It is clear, therefore, that the action in the first case, although violent, is so transient, owing to the whole surface being rapidly oxidized, as to appear of small amount. A far larger discharging action was obtained with reduced oxidation because the effect is prolonged.

REMAINS OF A MAMMOTH IN CALIFORNIA.

The remains of a prehistoric elephant of mammoth proportions were unearthed recently in the bed of a small creek in Puddingstone Canyon, half a mile north of San Dimas, by Prof. A. J. Cook, head of the department of biology of Pomona College, Cal., and Edward P. Terry, a student. The bone frame, which is in a fair state of preservation, measures 26 feet in length, and 16 feet in height, and what remains of each of the enormous tusks is 16 feet long. The parts of the huge skeleton that could be safely handled, were removed carefully to Claremont and are to be placed in the museum of Pomona College. The discovery was accidental. The skeleton lay diagonally across the stream with only six inches of ground over it.

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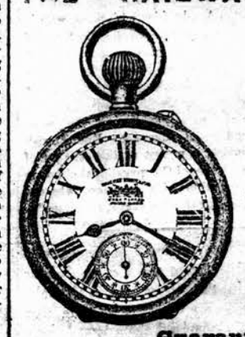

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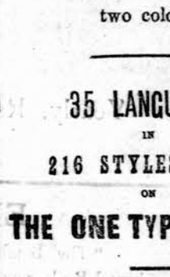

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